

THE TIMES
1785-1985
Tomorrow

Breaking up
How women are coping with new divorce reforms

Giant strides
Why have the contours of geography lessons changed?

Fast food
Simple salads for summer

Keeping tabs
Jack Straw on police accountability

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio competition prize of £2,000 was shared yesterday by Miss A D Callaghan and Mr Patrick O'Brien, both of London, each receiving £1,000. Portfolio list page 20, how to play, back page Information Service.

On Saturday, £22,000 can be won: the weekly prize of £20,000 and the daily £2,000.

Opponents of Mugabe lose homes

Hundreds of opposition supporters in Zimbabwe have fallen victim to reprisals by militants of Mr Robert Mugabe's party, following its election victory. Ziana, the national news agency, said 400 people had been evicted from their homes in Chitungwiza, south of Harare, and another 200 in the township of Mufasa. Earlier report, page 7.

More powers

The Ombudsman is to have his powers widened so that he can investigate allegations of bureaucratic bungling against quangas as well as central Government departments. Page 2.

Mexico anger

Mexico's ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party claimed victory in elections in Sonora state but there were allegations of fraud and clashes between police and opposition supporters. Page 7.

Teachers offer

A new attempt to resolve the teachers' pay dispute will be made on Thursday when the local authority employers are expected to increase their offer. Page 4.

Libyan link

Libya is to help Sudan's armed forces with training and logistics, the latest step in improved links since the ousting of President Nimeiri. Page 6.

Israel strike

Israel faces the prospect of widespread labour unrest as three of the country's most powerful unions voted to strike today. Earlier report, page 7.

McMenemy job

Lawrie McMenemy, formerly with Southampton, has accepted a three-year contract as manager of Sunderland, where he will be offered a seat on the board. Page 26.

SPECIAL REPORT

Cable and satellite television services are on the way for British viewers but the Europeans are ahead in the race. Pages 20, 21.

Leader page 15

Letters: On civil defence, from Air Marshal Sir Leslie Mavor; housing, from Ms S. MacKinnon.

Leading articles: Nottinghamshire miners: Aid to Third World; Zimbabwe elections. Features, pages 12-14.

Tom King on the need for more industrial training; a Socialist recruits; Baldwin example MPs should follow; Spectrum: Freud on the couch, part 2. Fashion: college rage.

Obituary, page 16

Sir Frank Englewood, Mr Richard Malone.

Computer Horizons, 23, 24

Secrets of a hacker: British micros head for the Soviet Union; Communications slowed by high cost: Can suppliers make a comeback? Classified, pages 28, 29.

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Reagan pledge to hit back at 'terrorist states'

From Michael Blayon, Washington

President Reagan, delivering one of the toughest speeches of his presidency yesterday, warned the world that a "confederation of terrorist states" was arming, training and supporting attacks on US citizens and installations.

Binding together Iran, Libya, North Korea, Cuba and Nicaragua, Mr Reagan said they were united by a fanatical hatred of the United States and dedicated to expelling America from the world. They were run by the "strangest collection of misfits, looney tunes and squallid criminals since the advent of the Third Reich".

Without going into details, he warned the terrorists that the American people would strike back.

"These terrorist states are now engaged in acts of war against the Government and people of the United States. And under international law, any state which is the victim of acts of war has the right to defend itself," the President told the convention of the American Bar Association.

Last year, he said, the number of terrorist attacks rose to more than 600, with 305 bombings almost one a day. At the present rate there would be as many as 1,000 acts of terrorism in 1985 "unless civilized nations act together to end this assault on humanity".

He identified the chief perpetrators as Iran and Libya, but said North Korea, Cuba and Nicaragua also were linked to an international terrorist network - a new international version of "Mafia Inc".

Terrorists who were kidnappers and murdering US citizens were being trained, financed and controlled by this group of radical totalitarian governments.

Insisting that the wave of assaults on the United States and its Western allies had a clear "strategic purpose", the President said their aim was "to destabilize the United States, to disrupt or alter our foreign policy, to sow discord between ourselves and our allies, to frighten friendly Third World nations working with us for peaceful settlements of regional conflicts, and finally, to remove American influence from those areas of the world where we are working to bring stable and democratic government."

"In short, to cause us to retreat, to cower, to become 'Fortress America'. Yes, their real goal is to expel America from the world."

President Reagan gave notice to the terrorists that the American people, united in their wrath, would strike back to defend themselves.

"When the emotions of the American people are aroused, when their patriotism and their anger are triggered, there are no limits to their national valour, nor their consuming passion to protect this nation's cherished tradition of freedom."

With steady fury he recalled a warning given by Admiral Yamamoto to the Japanese after Pearl Harbour that he feared "we have only awakened a sleeping giant, and his reaction will be terrible."

For obvious security reasons, he did not spell out to the

lawyers his military options for combating terrorism or any retaliation he might now be planning for the recent TWA hijacking.

In the light of the November Geneva summit meeting with Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, Mr Reagan did not highlight the role of the Soviet Union as his Administration has often done in the past. He said Moscow had close ties with terrorist states and the implications of these on bilateral relations with the West and other democracies had to be recognized.

But in a sharp response to Soviet accusations that, during the Beirut hostage crisis, the United States was gripped by hysteria and was looking for a pretext for a military invasion, he suggested a single coarse word "with deep roots in our rich agricultural and farming tradition".

The President also noticeably made no mention of Syria, a country still on the list of states supporting terrorism, though one that played a vital role in freeing the American hostages. But he listed in detail the crimes committed by the five states he named.

Iran: In 1983 alone the CIA had evidence of Iranian involvement in 57 terrorist attacks. Since September 1984 Iranian-backed groups had been responsible for almost 30 attacks.

Libya: Libyan agents or surrogates were linked to at least 25 incidents last year, including a plot to bomb the US embassy in Cairo, Mr Reagan

Continued on back page, col 1

Prison sentences for Hitler diary forgers

Hamburg (Reuters) - A West German journalist and a self-confessed counterfeiter were convicted yesterday of one of the most spectacular hoaxes of the century, the forgery and sale of Adolf Hitler's diaries.

Gerd Heidemann, a reporter, was sentenced to four years and eight months' jail and a Nazi memorabilia dealer, Konrad Kujau, to four years and six months on charges of fraud at the end of their 11-month trial.

Both were found guilty of obtaining DM9.3 million (£2.3 million) from the weekly Stern for 60 volumes of fake diaries and other documents which the magazine initially called the greatest "scoop" of all time.

Announcing their sentences, Judge Hans-Ulrich Schröder told Kujau he had a "rare gift" for imitating handwriting and praised the quality of his work, saying the forgeries bore a remarkable similarity to Hitler's own hand.

Defence lawyers declared in the Hamburg court that they would appeal against the sentences and the judge said the two men, who have been in custody since May 1983, would provisionally be released.

Stern had caused a worldwide sensation when it announced in 1983 that it had obtained the diaries, saying they had been concealed in an East German village since a plane carrying them crashed there at the end of the Second World War.

The magazine, which quickly sold rights to Times Newspapers and began negotiations with US publishers, said the thousands of pages of documents would shed dramatic new light on Hitler's personality.

It produced only one extract from its "find" before West German state experts, allowed access to the diaries after pressure on Stern to allow a

thorough investigation, pronounced them crude forgeries.

Judge Schröder indicated he considered Stern's publisher, Gruner and Jahr, bore at least some responsibility for the fraud, saying they had failed to examine the fake volumes properly before buying them.

The British historian Lord Dacre of Glanton initially pronounced them genuine after seeing a few documents, but later said he was misled. When German experts saw them they rapidly found that the paper they were written on was produced after the war.

Jankers end in jail, page 14

Union keeps political fund and will lend £1m

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The third largest contributor of money to the Labour Party yesterday announced a landslide majority in its ballot to retain a political fund, and are planning to make a loan of about £1 million to a special general election fighting fund.

Members of the General Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union voted by a 9-1 majority to retain the political fund, thus becoming the sixth and so far largest union to win a "yes" vote in the ballot campaign.

The loan will be handed over tomorrow to the Labour Party's Labour Union (LULU) which is seeking to raise £10 million to help Labour to fight the next election. Mr David Bassett, GMB general secretary, said after the ballot result was announced: "In a very real sense today is an important day in the comeback at the trade union movement."

His official reported that of the 61 per cent of the 829,000 members in Britain entitled to vote, 448,426 were in favour and 54,657 against. The overall majority was 78 per cent.

Mr Bassett said: "It may sound perverse, but I want to thank Mrs Thatcher and Norman Tebbit. Without their single-minded, spiteful, unfair and undemocratic attempt to muzzle the unions, today's impressive display of loyalty and solidarity could not have taken place."

Organizers of the campaign to secure affirmative votes from members of the 59 unions with political funds had been concerned about whether the GMB would be able to secure a "yes" vote, but the union mounted a big campaign, raising £250,000, to ensure continued support for political contributions.

Mr Bassett said that as the election was completed, he would be replying to allegations of ballot manipulations made in the Commons by Dr David Owen, leader of the Social Democratic Party, who had claimed that the union had printed more ballot papers than was necessary.

Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' president, unveiling a plaque in his home town of Barnsley, south Yorkshire, yesterday to commemorate the pit strike. The inscription reads: "This plaque commemorates the magnificent efforts of the miners, miners' wives support groups and all others who assisted the National Union of Mineworkers in their gallant struggle against pit closures during 1984-85."

Moves to strengthen union legislation

By Our Labour Editor

The Government is examining ways of toughening up its trade union legislation to combat the effect of rule changes passed by the National Union of Mineworkers conference last week.

Mr Tim King, Secretary of State for Employment, is reviewing options for reinforcing the right of trade unionists to take unions to court after the NUM rule changes.

Mr King is already working on a series of measures to protect the individual rights of members, who dissent from the trade union leadership, with a view to legislation in the 1986-87 parliamentary session.

The review will now take on board some of the new rules approved in Sheffield last week, including in particular rule 29, which explicitly precludes NUM members from taking their union to court unless they have first been through an exhaustive eight-point grievance procedure.

The procedure starts at branch level, and ascends through area committees to the national conference itself. After that, appeal on points of law only may be made before arbitrators, appointed if necessary by the general secretary of the TUC.

Ministers believe the rule could seriously deter actions such as those brought by working miners during the year-long strike. Although they believe the courts might decide such rules are ultra vires, they are ready to create new legislation to ensure union rulebooks do not eclipse normal civil rights.

Mr King and his colleagues have not decided whether to seek to bring non-voting executive members, such as general secretaries and presidents, within the 1984 Act's requirement for elections every five years. They do not want to be seen to be reacting merely to the rule change which last week deprived Mr Scargill of his casting vote on the NUM executive, thereby removing any legal obligation to stand for re-election.

Ministers will also be studying ways of tightening up the ballot procedures.

Mr King's package of measures will also seek to protect the rights of a trade union member to work despite a strike call: the right of a union member to be protected from union discipline, including fines, imposed because of a "closed shop" and the right to protection in the courts from alleged misuse of his union's funds.

Mr Scargill warned the Nottinghamshire rebels that their breakaway would lead them into disastrous isolation. "History shows you that," he said. "Miners have long memories. It is a disaster for the Nottinghamshire men as the Spencer union of the 1930s shows. They are in breach of national and their own area rules."

Mr Lymb and his colleagues refused to be drawn on how many of those Nottinghamshire men their 'independent' union would represent. He said although 5,157 men had voted to support national rule changes, more than 15,000 had supported him and his executive in their stand. Even those who had supported the rule changes had good reason to join the Nottinghamshire union, he said.

Continued on page 2, col 3

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Pilot doped at controls

Vienna - Three young Czechoslovak choroformed a pilot who agreed to take them for a pleasure flight and eventually forced him to land their plane in Austria (Richard Bassett writes).

The three, who are claiming political asylum, were apprehended by the Austrian police after they landed on Sunday. The escape was planned by

Radek struz, aged 19, whose father, Bozei Struz, aged 47, is a flying instructor in the Czechoslovak air force.

With Tomas Nepivoda and Oldrac Zenata, he persuaded his father to take them up in a training aircraft then chloroformed the pilot.

When the pilot regained consciousness over the Austrian frontier he landed the plane.

MP seeks curb on late changes to package holidays

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Action to curb last-minute changes in package holidays is being demanded by Mr Michael Stern, Conservative MP for Bristol North West, in a dispute which is bringing a flood of complaints from holidaymakers, and may lead to demands for legislation.

There have been numerous complaints about holiday changes brought about when tour operators dropped flights and hotels to counter the package holidays booking slump. Now a fresh problem has arisen, particularly in Greece to which many holidaymakers turned to preference to Spain where holiday prices have risen by as much as a fifth.

Some Greek hoteliers have been overbooking, which has left tour operators and travel agents searching for alternative accommodation. To carry the increased numbers of holidaymakers bound for Spain, some tour operators have also been putting on higher aircraft which have meant changes in flight times.

At busy airports in the south of England it has often meant only minor time changes for holidaymakers, but at airports in the north some holiday departures have been switched to different days and different airports.

Against the background of complaints about consolidations and surcharges the Association of British Travel Agents is under pressure to tighten its code of conduct. At present tour operators are required to tell holidaymakers about holiday changes as soon as possible, but what critics

Pound at highest for year

The pound rose strongly yesterday, adding to hopes of a base rate cut this week (writes David Smith). It shrugged off the inconclusive outcome to the Opec meeting in Vienna, rising 80 points against the dollar to \$1.3363, the highest for more than a year. Later in New York the pound surged and traded at \$1.3490.

Some of the pound's strength reflected the weakness of the dollar, which fell because of fears that the American economy is ailing. However, the pound was generally strong, rising half a pence to DM4.0015 against the mark. The sterling index rose 0.2 to 82.2, its highest since March last year.

Kenneth Fleet, page 17

Ombudsman's powers will be extended to include quangos

By Richard Evans Lobby Reporter

The Ombudsman, officially known as the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration, is to have his powers widened so that he can investigate allegations of bureaucratic bungling levelled at "quangos".

At present he can only look into claims of maladministration involving central government departments and a few Crown bodies.

But yesterday Lord Gower, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, agreed that there was a case for allowing the Ombudsman's jurisdiction to include 50 non-departmental public bodies "whose impact on citizens may be as significant as that of government departments".

Lord Gower's decision, which will lead to the amendment of existing legislation, comes after the recommendations last October from the Commons select committee on the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration, chaired by Sir Anthony Buck, Conservative MP for Colchester North.

While there was no evidence of "significant" maladministration involving "quangos", Lord Gower said, some did operate in a way which might directly affect the public.

"We believe that anyone who claims to have suffered as a result of maladministration by a body should have recourse to the Ombudsman in

the same way as if a central government department had been involved."

Sir Anthony Barrowclough, QC, the present Ombudsman, investigates complaints referred to him by MPs from members of the public who claim to have suffered injustice as a result of maladministration.

Maladministration can include undue delay in dealing with a case, failure to follow proper procedures and misapplication of rules.

If he upholds a complaint, the Ombudsman usually intervenes successfully with the "guilty" party to achieve a remedy for the complainant or benefit for the public at large.

NON-DEPARTMENTAL PUBLIC BODIES (QUANGOS) TO WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO EXTEND PCA JURISDICTION

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food: Agricultural Training Board, Agricultural Wages Committee (England), Office of Arts and Libraries, Arts Council of Great Britain, British Film Institute, British Library, Crafts Council, Museum and Galleries Commission, Registrar of Public Lending Rights, Department of Education and Science: Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges, Agricultural and Food Research Council, Economic and Social Research Council, Medical Research Council, Natural Environment Research Council, Science and Engineering Research Council.

Department of Employment: Industrial Training Boards, Department of the Environment: Countryside Commission, Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas, Development Commission, Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission, Housing Corporation, New Town Development Corporation, Commission for the New Towns, London Docklands Development Corporation, Merseyside Development Corporation, National Heritage Memorial Fund, Nature Conservancy Council, Sports Council.

Foreign and Commonwealth Office: British Council, Department of Health and Social Security: Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work, Medical Practices Committee, Home Office: Commission for Racial Equality, Equal Opportunities Commission, Scottish Office: Countryside Commission for Scotland, Crofters Commission, Edinburgh New Town Conservation Committee, Highlands and Islands Development Board, New Town Development Corporation, Scottish Medical Practices Committee, Scottish Sports Council, Scottish Tourist Board.

Department of Trade and Industry: The Trinity House of Deptford Strond (in its capacity as a General Lighthouse Authority), The Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses, Welsh Office: Agricultural Wages Committee, Cwmbran Development Corporation, Development Board for Rural Wales, Sports Council for Wales, Wales Tourist Board.



Pupils at the Gordon Boys' School near Woking, Surrey, staged a pageant for the Queen yesterday based on the life of General Gordon, for whom the school, which is celebrating its centenary, is a memorial (Photograph: Peter Trivier).

Thatcher rejects conscription

By Rodney Cawton, Defence Correspondent

The Government made clear yesterday that it had no intention of reintroducing national service.

At a two-hour meeting between the Prime Minister and the four chiefs of staff of the Armed Services, it was expressed that difficulties in sustaining the manpower to carry out all the services' tasks were beginning to emerge.

As reported in *The Times* yesterday, some senior officers have hinted at the idea that the

reintroduction of a limited form of national service might provide a solution.

However, Whitehall sources made clear that reintroduction of conscription was not on the cards. The meeting, described as being held in a "good atmosphere", was the first of what is likely to turn out to be an annual event in which the Service chiefs meet the Prime Minister for a review of general matters of interest.

It is understood that the topics discussed included East-

West relations, the Strategic Defence Initiative and British defence policy. It is believed there was also some discussion of the availability of resources for defence spending over the next few years as the Government moves into a phase in which there will be no real growth in the defence budget.

There was also some discussion of the operation of the reorganisation of the central defence staffs, which took effect at the start of the year.

Brittan extends entry restrictions to wives

By Our Political Editor

New immigration rules are to be announced tomorrow which will make it harder for both men and women, settled in Britain but not British citizens, to be joined by spouses from abroad.

The tighter restrictions have been approved by Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, to enable the Government to comply with the decision in May by the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg that present rules breach the human rights convention by discriminating between the sexes.

Mr Brittan's decision is to treat men and women in all respects equally and so remove the possibility of future complaints in similar cases.

But that consequence of the Strasbourg decision is directly contrary to the liberalization of immigration rules for which the applicants to the court and their sponsors, the Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants, were looking.

The EEC caused some slight optimism. The latest deficit, at £277 million, was the lowest in two and a half years and down from a record £390 million in the third quarter of last year.

But the trade gap with the rest of western Europe was still at £943 million, while that with "other developed countries" widened to £522 million.

Trade officials yesterday blamed higher oil imports caused by the miners' strike, for the sudden loss of a traditional surplus in recent years in North America. There was also, they said, an extra £200 million worth of purchases of so-called "erratic items", such as aircraft and oil rigs.

Its disappearance, however, left Britain in the uncomfortable position of making a profit (of £908 million) only in countries which, because of the expected fall in Opec oil prices, are certain to have their purchasing power cut sharply in coming months.

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Sites Bill clears Commons

By Stephen Goodwin

A Labour private member's Bill designed to stop unscrupulous landowners evading responsibility for sites of special scientific interest on their property has been rushed through all its Commons stages.

It should, provided the Bill becomes law, no longer be possible for an owner or occupier accused of damaging a special site to claim he had not been notified of its designation.

This notification loophole in the Wildlife and the Countryside Act, 1981, led to the Nature Conservancy Council losing two recent court cases concerning ploughing up of meadowland sites in Wales and the West Midlands.

Dr David Clark's Wildlife and Countryside (Service of Notices) Bill will close the loophole by clarifying notification procedures. Dr Clark, MP for South Shields and Labour spokesman on the natural environment, gained government support for the Bill, hence its speedy passage.

The Bill went through late on Friday, the last possible day for private members' legislation in this parliamentary session.

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RUC says Noraid team making propaganda trip

From Tim Jones, Belfast

The Royal Ulster Constabulary refused yesterday to elaborate on its statement that key members of Noraid, the Irish-American organization which supports the Provisional IRA, have arrived in Northern Ireland.

The police believe they flew in from New York to exploit the Orange Order march through Portadown for propaganda purposes in the United States.

The sight of the Orange men being protected by a huge police presence as they marched through Roman Catholic areas where they were unwelcome is exactly the image Noraid uses in America to obtain support and funds for their cause.

But provisional Sinn Féin, the political wing of the Provisional IRA, denied that there were any Noraid members in the county. Its spokesman said: "Each year we invite a Noraid delegation to the August 9th internment commemoration rally but it is far too early for them to be here."

Sinn Féin said the RUC made the claim about Noraid merely to divert attention from "loyalist" bigotry.

Last year's internment rally ended in violence as the police attempted to store through a crowd to arrest Mr. Martin Galvin, of Noraid, who had defied an order banning him from entering Northern Ireland.

Put life before cell security, officers told

Night patrol staff in detention centres for young offenders should put the possibility of saving life before security if they see an inmate hanging in his cell, an Aberdeen sheriff said yesterday.

Dr Robert Taylor, Sheriff Principal, made his recommendation after an inquiry into the death of Derek Harris, aged 16, who was found hanging from a trouser belt attached to the window bars of his cell at Glenochil young offenders institution last April. There had been a three-minute delay between the officer seeing the youth hanging and being cut down.

The prison officer had told the sheriff that because he had been trained not to enter cells alone, especially at night, he radioed for help.

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New talks at Acas on Times pay offer

Fresh talks under the auspices of the conciliation service Acas are to be held today on the dispute between *Times* Newspapers and leaders of the 230 members of the National Union of Journalists on *The Times* and its supplements after rejection of the company's "final" pay offer.

The union asked for fresh talks to see modifications to a draft agreement on new technology which the management had presented to the journalists. A meeting of the NUJ chapter office branch will be held today to consider the management's response and to hold a secret ballot on whether to accept the pay package or go on strike from 3am tomorrow.

The management's offer included a 5 per cent increase across the board.

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Thatcher says payments by State 'quite unfair'

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The Prime Minister has repeated the Government's view that compensation paid by the Government to some former owners of nationalized aircraft and shipbuilding businesses was unfair.

But in a letter to Mr Alan Beith, Liberal chief whip, Mrs Margaret Thatcher describes the payments as "quite unfair". Instead of "grossly unfair", the words used in 1980 by Sir Keith Joseph, then Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

Sir Keith's description has been repeatedly used in argument before the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg by those former shareholders who are seeking improved compensation. The Government is resisting their claim.

Police hold five after animal raid

Five people were being questioned by Oxfordshire police last night after the theft of 18 dogs from an animal research centre owned by Oxford University.

A group calling itself the Central Animal Liberation League broke into the animal breeding and quarantine section of Oxford University Park Farm, six miles west of the city, on Sunday night.

The group said the dogs were former domestic pets that had been stolen or obtained from unscrupulous dealers.

A university spokesman denied both allegations and said that animals were either bred on site or obtained through legitimate sources.

Bradford head waits for verdict

The Bradford headmaster, Mr Ray Honeyford, who was suspended after writing articles in multi-cultural education, should know by the end of the week if he will be dismissed or reinstated.

Tomorrow he will meet an assistant director of education, Mr Norman Roper, who will decide his future. If he is dismissed, Mr Honeyford will have the right of appeal.

They were found slumped at the foot of a 25ft deep manhole near their homes at Upperby, Carlisle, Cumbria, on Sunday.

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Trade figures show loss with all but Opec nations

Britain ran visible trade deficits with all of the world's large trading blocks, apart from the oil exporting countries, for the first time in several years in the first quarter of 1985 (John Lawless writes).

Trade officials yesterday blamed higher oil imports caused by the miners' strike, for the sudden loss of a traditional surplus in recent years in North America. There was also, they said, an extra £200 million worth of purchases of so-called "erratic items", such as aircraft and oil rigs.

Its disappearance, however, left Britain in the uncomfortable position of making a profit (of £908 million) only in countries which, because of the expected fall in Opec oil prices, are certain to have their purchasing power cut sharply in coming months.

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Mr Lester Cooper

£4,000 for harassment by police

An unemployed car worker has been awarded more than £4,000 damages against Merseyside police.

Mr Lester Cooper, aged 43, claimed constant harassment by officers over a six-year period because he had made an official complaint against the police in 1979.

A jury at the High Court in Liverpool yesterday found in his favour on three incidents: one where his home was searched, one where his car was checked, and another when he was arrested and detained after officers searched his house in Ashfield, Wavertree, Liverpool.

The jury found in favour of Mr Cooper but there was no doubt there had been civil wrongs.

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Husband held on shooting charge

A property developer whose wife was shot outside a north London bank on Friday appeared in court at Clerkenwell with another man yesterday accused of her attempted murder.

Allen Harper-Taylor, aged 35, of Upper Holloway, and Leslie Bakker, 34, a mechanic of Clapton, were remanded in custody until next Monday, jointly charged with the attempted murder.

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Allen Harper-Taylor, aged 35, of Upper Holloway, and Leslie Bakker,

Elderly woman shot and gardener killed by gang that fled with £2

Mrs Ellen Ditcher, a widow, aged 74, was critically ill in hospital last night after being shot several times with a rifle by three masked men at her £200,000 fourteenth-century manor home in Otford, near Maidstone, Kent. The gang fled with £2 and some worthless jewellery.

After she was shot she managed to call her gardener, Mr William Austin, aged 54, and told him not to go near the men. He took no notice, however, and was shot dead.

Mrs Ditcher crawled to the home of her nephew, Mr Charles Askin, how lives in the cottage in the grounds of the house, and told him: "I heard the gardener scream 'they've got me' and he died."

Detective Super Doncan Giddins, head of Kent, CID, said it was believed the gang were in the house for more than two hours looking for valuables.

The gunmen also shot Mrs Ditcher's pet, a Great Dane called Prince, as it tried to protect her. Detectives found a number of six-inch bolts shot from a crossbow in the house.

Mr Giddins said he believed one of the bolts was fired at Mrs Ditcher when she opened the door. When she crawled to her nephew's cottage at 6 am on Sunday she was covered in blood.

The murder hunt is being led by Det Supt David Surridge. He said: "This was a particularly vicious robbery. Mr Austin was a quiet friendly bachelor well liked by everybody in the village."

All three men were wearing balaclavas. Mr Giddins added: "They created mayhem in the house. It appears they just went absolutely berserk."

Police officers said Mrs Ditcher was sleeping downstairs, looking after her dog when noise awoke her at about

2 am. She opened the back door and was shot by a rifle and crossbow.

She managed to slam the door and at the bottom of the staircase met Mr Austin, who lived in a self-contained flat in the building.

"He went to confront the attackers and was shot once in the chest", the police said. "For two hours the robbers searched the house and just before leaving shot and killed the Great Dane in front of the old lady."

The police said Mr Austin had died from a single 22 bullet wound in his chest. Mrs Ditcher was shot three times, in her left breast, head and leg.

Mrs Ditcher was said to be "still very shocked by what happened". The police said: "We are trying to piece together every step but it is still too painful for her to recall parts of the horrific assault."

Police hero tells of duel of nerves

A policeman told yesterday how he won a duel of nerves with an armed robber as they faced each other with guns drawn.

Sergeant Stephen Deacon, aged 41, discovered the gunman when he kicked down a lavatory door at Wimbledon station in south London after a tip-off about a robbery. With his revolver aimed at the raider's head he stood his ground.

Yesterday Sergeant Deacon said: "It was a relief when he dropped the gun. At the time I didn't think of the danger."

Sergeant Deacon, from Wraybury, Berkshire, received



Sergeant Stephen Deacon getting a congratulatory kiss from his wife Linda.

an award and a cheque for £75 presented by Bow Street magistrate Mr David Hopkin. A policeman for 22 years, the sergeant has been commended 27 times on four previous occasions.

Three men were jailed for a total of 22 years last December for conspiracy to rob and possessing a firearm.

Non-farm projects offered EEC grants

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Details of new capital grants available to farmers under the revised EEC structures programme were given to the Commons yesterday by Mr Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture.

Their significance lies in the fact that for the first time the ministry is empowered under the terms of the Common Agricultural Policy to make money available for conservation and other non-agricultural projects, and can also recoup part of the cost from Brussels.

The planting of hedges, trees and predominantly broadleaved shelter belts, and the construction of traditional walls, banks, dykes and waste disposal systems, will be eligible for grants of 30 per cent in lowland areas and 60 per cent in

designated "less favoured areas" (uplands).

Conifer shelter belts, heather regeneration and tracken control, and the building of wind and water powered pumps will qualify for 15 per cent grants, and twice that in the less favoured areas.

In the uplands there will also be grants of 25 per cent for the provision of roads, fences and camping and caravan facilities, and for the alteration of farm buildings for tourism or craft purposes.

The encouragement of tourism in the more remote and scenic parts of Britain is seen as a way of supplementing the incomes of small hill farmers. A ministry official said that it would be at least a year before it would be possible to judge farmers' reactions.

More pensioners having to care for the elderly

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Elderly people are increasingly having to care for the even older with little support from society and of great personal cost and hardship, the National Council for Carers and their Elderly Dependents said yesterday.

Britain was becoming "a nation in which grannies are being left to care at home for other grannies, because there is no one else willing or able to undertake the task."

With the number of people aged over 75 due to rise by at least a third over the next decade, more and more pensioners are having to care for elderly relatives who are often frail, incontinent or mentally confused, the council said.

It cited cases of a woman aged 67 caring for her mother aged 93 who was blind and frail;

a man aged 79 caring at home for his senile wife; and a woman aged 61, having in look after a mother in a wheelchair and a father with cancer.

The council pointed out that 46 per cent of pensioners lived in private households and care was given at home not in institutions. Yet too few knew what services might be available to help them.

Cuts in social services spending had reduced services such as home helps, nursing care at home and transport, and there was an urgent need for more respite care to allow people a break from caring for elderly relatives, the council said.

Princess Anne yesterday called for more sheltered housing to be built for the elderly while opening a block of flats for 49 old people in Gloucester.

Food allergy diets 'harmful'

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Many people who falsely believe they have a food allergy are misled by "pseudo-scientific" forms of alternative medicine into adopting diets that will damage their health, according to a medical study.

"The resurrection of wild, unsubstantiated claims of the importance of food allergy in all sorts of conditions" is an unfortunate sequel on the "air of quackery" that has surrounded the subject for almost 50 years, Dr David Pearson says in a report published by the Royal College of Physicians of London in its journal this month.

The most common reason for food allergy is psychological, but when orthodox medicine fails to satisfy patients, they turn to "clinical ecology, a form of alternative medicine whose

"pseudo-scientific publicity can seem persuasive to the naive", Dr Pearson says.

He investigated 250 patients in the allergy clinic at Manchester University. He diagnosed 24 women among them as suffering from "pseudo food allergy". They usually had well-described syndromes, which their doctors had failed to recognize, or had mismanaged.

Their most common conditions were depression and hyperventilation. They tended to be articulate, middle-class women, either housewives or under-employed for their level of intelligence.

Most were adamant that their symptoms were not psychological, but four had symptoms of hysterical illness and nine had significant depression.

Some of the other patients had been advised by doctors to avoid several foods which they could in reality eat without any ill-effect, and they were "at clear risk of dietary deficiency diseases", Dr Pearson says.

One middle-aged nurse who had been considered anorexic in her youth and had undergone multiple abdominal operations later admitted that many of her "allergies" were due to distaste.

Among 36 other patients in the study, only three had symptoms related to food. Some patients with "pseudo food allergy" persist in their belief that they are allergic, in spite of exhaustive investigations failing to reveal any precipitating food, or receiving rational alternative explanations.

50 designer cars made for women

Cars designed for women with "plenty of storage space for rubbish" are being fitted out in a limited edition by the fashion designer, Zandra Rhodes.

The 50 Renault 5s are to be sprayed shocking pink and signed on the bonnet, and will feature practical items that Miss Rhodes says women look for in a car.

These will include designer overalls for changing a wheel, tools covered in pink plastic, vanity mirrors on the driver's sun visor "and above all somewhere to put the rubbish."

Miss Rhodes, aged 44, who has concentrated her attention on high fashion for the Royal family in the past, has been commissioned to design the car interiors by a Renault franchise-holder, Mr David Mortia, of Aldershot, Hampshire. He expects to launch the range in the autumn.

"The cars are aimed at the adventurous career woman with a design flair", said Mr Mortia. "They are just part of a



Zandra Rhodes

growing marketing strategy geared towards women, who now buy a quarter of all private cars sold.

A spot check carried out by Mr Mortia among 200 male and female car owners showed, however, that women were very demanding about car design, but men were more "house-proud".

"Women tend to regard their car as a functional vehicle designed to transport them from A to B and treat the interior as a mobile shopping basket or brief case", said Mr Mortia. "Men on the other hand are much more personally attached to their car and treat it as an extension of themselves."

Lorry blacklist will seek to end overloading

A computerized blacklist of lorries found to be over-loaded is to be kept by the Department of Transport in an attempt to control persistent offenders (our Transport Editor writes).

A further 30 weighbridges also to be built in addition to the present 51. Fines of up to £2,000 are imposed for overloading.

Of 60,000 lorries checked on the roads last year, 18 per cent of British and 29 per cent of foreign were found to be too overloaded.

Artist accuses gallery of racism

An artist born in Pakistan accused the National Gallery of racism at an industrial tribunal yesterday.

Dr Iqbal Jafreet said he was rejected for the post of artist-in-residence even though he was "as great as Leonardo da Vinci". The hearing continues today.



The Secretary of State for Energy, Mr Peter Walker, and his wife, Tessa, with their new daughter, Marianna Clare, at Westminster Hospital yesterday (Photograph: Harry Kerr).

Blood theft doctor is banned

A consultant who stole and sold National Health Service blood was banned from practising medicine for 12 months yesterday.

The General Medical Council's professional conduct committee banned Dr Mark Patterson who was jailed for

three years in July last year.

Patterson, aged 51, consultant haematologist at the National Heart Hospital in London, and three other men took £158,700 in three years.

Patterson was brought from Ford open prison, Sussex, for the committee to consider his

conviction for conspiring to steal blood.

Doctors convicted of serious criminal offences are usually struck off, but the board decided to suspend him.

When the suspension has expired, the committee will consider further action.

Barristers fight for control of the Bar

By Michael Horsnell

Moves to pack the Bar Council with rank-and-file barristers critical of its record in protecting the interests of the profession are to be made tomorrow at the annual meeting of the Senate of the Court and the Bar.

Growing discontent about inadequate fees for legal aid and other publicly funded work has led to the formation of Campaign for the Bar - a glacial group of barristers.

Ten of them will seek election tomorrow to the Bar Council which they accuse of being unresponsive to their needs.

The group is also demanding that the chairman of the Bar should be elected annually by a postal ballot of the entire profession instead of being chosen by members of the Senate.

It says that Bar Council membership is often regarded as a stepping stone to the Bench and that its leaders have become Establishment-minded and reluctant to "rock the boat" in negotiations on fees.

Judge tells jury to 'put aside prejudice'

A jury at the Central Criminal Court trying seven Asians and three white youths accused after a day of racial clashes in the East End of London were warned yesterday by the judge against prejudice.

He was beginning his summing-up in the seventh week of the trial in which 10 defendants have variously denied affray, criminal damage, assault and carrying offensive weapons.

The jury of seven whites, two people of West Indian appearance and a Sikh are due to retire to consider their verdicts today.

The accused are: Athar Chaudri, aged 19, of Cambridge Road, Wanstead; Mohammed Hamid, aged 18, of Wanlip Road, Plaistow; Bahadur Khan, aged 22, of Shrewsbury Road, Forest Gate; Zafar Khan, aged 18, and his brother Parvis, aged 17, both of East Avenue, Forest Gate; Jothi Rajappan, aged 17, of Hockley Avenue, East Ham; Anisad Ali, aged 21, of Donner Point, West Ham; Roy Lellow, aged 26, of Carlton Terrace, East Ham; Robert Lellow, aged 21, of Shaftesbury Road, Forest Gate; and Stuart Young, aged 22, of Dickens Road, East Ham.

Surgeons appeal against cruelty to monkey ruling

By Tony Samstag

The Royal College of Surgeons has announced that it will seek leave to appeal against the decision of Croydon Crown Court last week which upheld a conviction for inflicting unnecessary cruelty on a monkey.

Judge Graham Hall ruled that the appellants had been guilty of "wantonly and unreasonably" causing unnecessary suffering to a breeding female macaque named Mone at their animal research facility at Downe, Kent. The judge added that they had failed to put together "two elements of

received wisdom" concerning the care of such animals.

Those elements comprised two time limits of four days each: the time it was advisable to leave a breeding pair together in the same cage, and the time a mature female macaque could do without water before collapsing of dehydration. The court was told that Mone was found unconscious after nine days in the same cage as its mate Febie.

The Royal College of Surgeons refused to comment further yesterday.

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Reactions to Brecon result

Last stage of GLC abolition Bill

Brecon scared of electing Labour MP

BY-ELECTION

Once the people of Brecon and Radnor feared they might have a Labour MP they did everything in their power to make sure he did not win. Mr John Selwyn Gummer, Minister of State for Wales, said during the election campaign that the Conservative Party, declared during the election time in the Commons yesterday.

The by-election result dominated questions to Mr Gummer, who appeared to answer one question about central Government expenditure, and to Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales. Mr Edwards took much the same line as Mr Selwyn Gummer, but demanded to know the minister's reaction to the result.

Mr Edwards said he thought all political parties should consider carefully the result of the by-election.

Certainly I shall do so, but I do not doubt the Labour Party will also consider the total picture of the electorate which suddenly realized they might actually elect a Labour MP. When one listens to the performance of the Opposition, who can blame them?

At one stage during the exchanges, Mr Barry Jones, chief Opposition spokesman on Wales (Alyn and Deeside, Lab) complained that Mr Edwards was complacent. The electorate at Brecon and Radnor had brutally dismissed the policies of the Secretary of State as a wretched failure. Either the policies were changed or the endangered species on the Conservative backbenches would lose their seats.

Mr Edwards replied that the way in which Wales was attracting new jobs was a matter for congratulation. He listed four projects involving over 500 new jobs that had arisen since the last election time.

I am not for one moment suggesting that we do not need a great deal more work on it but to suggest our record of attracting new business and new industry smacks of complacency is absurd.

When the Conservative Party chairman answered questions, Mr David Winnick (Walsall, North, Lab) said the Labour lesson from Brecon and Radnor was that there was no enthusiasm in the country for further public expenditure cuts. What was at issue was not the presentation of policy but the policy itself.

Mr Gummer said that there had been considerable increases in expenditure in real terms. For instance, the Government was now spending more per child in school than at any time in history.

Mr John Stokes (Halesowen and Stourbridge, C) said not everyone shared the desire of the Labour Opposition for greater public expenditure.

Mr Gummer: I think what we ought to do is to have a debate about public expenditure where there is a good thing and provides better services, and about the decisions to cut it when that reduces the waste which was so much the hallmark of the last Labour Government.

Mr James Callaghan (Cardiff South and Penarth), the former Labour Prime Minister, caused laughter.

Mr Gummer: We spend more where it matters

when he wondered: Is it Government policy to make cuts and represent them as increases, or to make increases and represent them as cuts?

Mr Gummer: The best Government policy is one that does not find this country on its way to the international Monetary Fund as a debtor nation, but does continue to have this nation known throughout the world for its financial probity, which was not a mark of the Government when Mr Callaghan was Prime Minister.

Mr Edward Rowlands (Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney, Lab) does he support the view that the disastrous decline in the Conservative vote at Brecon and Radnor is entirely due to presentation and not to policy?

Mr Gummer: We monitor Government expenditure and we say clearly that Government is spending more

in the areas that matter and less where it would be waste.

The nation ought to reduce the proportion of wealth spent by Government on the welfare of the people. But it is the duty of the Government to ensure that those in need are effectively helped.

We have increased Government expenditure in those areas where it provides decent homes, decent schools, a decent health service and decent pensions. I am proud of our record in all those areas.

Mr Donald Anderson (Swansea, East, Lab): Is he therefore proud that since 1979 expenditure on overseas aid has increased by 18 per cent and is now at the lowest level ever?

Mr Gummer: In a period of extreme difficulty we have a better record on overseas aid than any other country in the world.

For the Opposition, Dr Oonagh McDonald (Thurrock, Lab) said Ministers, including the Chancellor (Mr Lawson) who did not seem to know whether he was in the middle of a public spending, had made confused and conflicting statements about the role of public spending.

How many staff in the Paymaster General's department would be transferred from providing information to providing public relations in a belated effort, following the Brecon and Radnor disaster, to soften the Government's hand-nosed image on public expenditure? Would that PR be a substitute for any effort to restore public expenditure cuts?

Mr Gummer: She seems to have failed to remember that the disaster of Brecon and Radnor was the fact that the Leader of the Opposition (Mr Neil Kinnock) based his own personal reputation on the result and many members of the Labour Party went there to ensure this.

Earlier, Mr Edwards, defending the Government's record in attracting investment to Wales, said new manufacturing units known to have opened in Wales since the end of 1983 and still in production directly provided some 72,000 manufacturing jobs, some 35 per cent of the total number of employees in employment in manufacturing as at December 1984.

Some 400 manufacturing plants had opened since May 1979 and were already providing 18,000 jobs. Many were only just starting to take on employees and would provide

considerably more jobs in due course.

Mr Gwyn Jones (Cardiff North, Lab) said that record would have been better known but for the negative attitude of the Labour Party.

Mr Edwards explained that most new jobs came from small firms starting up and developing. That kind of indigenous development was so important to Wales.

Mr Barry Jones, chief Opposition spokesman on Wales, said that under this Government unemployment in North Wales had doubled, a disgrace. There had been job losses in steel and textiles. When did the Secretary of State for Wales expect the economy to upturn?

Mr Edwards said the Government had spent £350m on roads and infrastructure and the enterprise zone in Clyd since it came to office.

Mr Barry Jones: Why has he not got the guts to tell the Prime Minister to change her economic policy or does he remain her lackey?

Mr Edwards: He should be aware, if he visits his own constituency, of the considerable new investment going on. It is one of the most attractive areas of the United Kingdom for foreign investment.

On a later question, Mr Edwards said that on June 13 there were 173,422 unemployed claimants in Wales. The increase over the estimated equivalent figure of 77,200 in May 1979 was 56,222 or 72.6 per cent. The latest figure for the long-term unemployed related to April 1985 was 57,573 had been unemployed in Wales for over one year.

Mr Barry Jones: Given these frightening figures, why cannot Wales benefit from a major change in economic policy? The Welsh people want their welfare state strengthened and unemployed tackled with urgency.

Does he not realize that the rejection at Brecon of his own personal nominee, Mr Butler, who was an adviser to the Prime Minister and to himself, represents a crushing vote of no confidence in Wales for the Prime Minister?

Mr Edwards: I agree the people and electorate of Brecon and Radnor want to see the welfare state strengthened. That remains and will continue to be the policy of this Government.

To this, Mr Edwards made his reply about the need for all political parties to consider carefully the by-election result.

Sir Anthony Meyer (Clyd North West, C): Which of the policies put forward by the Labour Party would do most to protect jobs and bring fresh jobs to Wales?

Mr Edwards: One of the features of the by-election was that the opposition parties did not advance any policies at all and were careful not to do so.

The only close ally and supporter of the Labour Party who advanced any policy was Mr Scargill and he was, of course, the gentleman whom Labour MPs from Wales supported throughout the strike that was so destructive for Welsh industry and Welsh employment.

Mr Raymond Powell (Ogmore, Lab): Despite his arrogance, he is prepared to offer an apology for the statement he made about disabled people when he spoke during the Brecon and Radnor by-election.

Mr Edwards: I have written to a number of people to express my regret and apology for a carelessly-phrased remark of the last time. I have a relative who is handicapped and the last thing I would wish would be to cause offence. Of course I apologise.

On a later question, Mr Edwards said that on June 13 there were 173,422 unemployed claimants in Wales. The increase over the estimated equivalent figure of 77,200 in May 1979 was 56,222 or 72.6 per cent. The latest figure for the long-term unemployed related to April 1985 was 57,573 had been unemployed in Wales for over one year.

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Labour proposal to extend joint planning committees to metropolitan counties rejected

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Labour proposals to extend joint planning committees to metropolitan counties were rejected in the Commons yesterday.

The Bill ended in the Government motion being carried by 285 votes to 169 - Government majority, 116.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, formally moved the first of the Lords' amendments to set up a joint planning body for London.

Mr John Fraser (Northwood, Lab) then spoke on several Labour amendments in the Lords' amendment, which he said, would build on the concession on planning in the GLC area which had been forced on the Government at the third reading in the Lords. The concession had not gone far enough.

The first purpose of the Labour amendments was to make the authority and thus they hoped to establish for the metropolitan counties more effective.

The second purpose was that there should be, not merely a planning committee or authority but that there should be a joint planning committee and overall authority for all metropolitan counties.

There was no reason why the shire counties, with smaller populations, should have an overall planning authority, and the great conurbation which now formed part of the metropolitan counties none at all.

It was inconceivable to reject the advice of every planning commissioner and that the great megapolitan should be treated as if they did not exist for planning purposes.

Thirdly, the amendments were to invest each county-wide planning authority with a power, not just to give guidance and advice, to give strategic guidance which must be taken into account when plans were drawn up for the counties.

Fourthly, the amendments would create elected authorities for London and the metropolitan counties to deal with the matters remaining on a county-wide basis.

They would cover, not just planning, but highways, which remained county functions; traffic, waste disposal, and research.

We want to put some democracy back into London government, he said. We look for more consistency in planning, more authority for joint planning.

Obviously, the Bill was about transferring powers in boroughs and districts, although in reality it was about destroying seven elected councils which had the inconvenience for the Government that they were controlled by the Labour Party.

The Government had appeared simple, or simply-minded in believing that London was not Greater London, but could be treated as 32 separate boroughs.

That idea, of straggling, as the

Government had seen it, had turned out to be not just daft, but impossible. The Bill was a great legislative lie.

The Bill deprived people of their vote. It did not streamline, but made complicated. It did not save money, but spent more and did not transfer substantially to boroughs or districts.

The Bill was a disaster for local democracy and for as much as the main differences between the time before the Bill and after would be that while many people would be working for London and much would be spent, there would be no democratic control, except of education.

The main burden of the amendments was to give democratic accountability to the functions continued on a county basis and to recognize the realities of planning and give to the metropolitan counties a general planning body which would be elected and recognize the realities of planning contributions.

One could not deal with road systems planning differently from one borough to another. Land use had got to be dealt with on a conurbation-wide basis.

A future Labour Government would repeal this Bill at the earliest opportunity.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, said the amendments providing for a joint committee of borough council representatives, originally the provision envisaged originally would not be a planning authority but an advisory committee. It would consider matters of common interest to the planning and development of Greater London and inform the Secretary of State and neighbouring authorities of its views.

The Government was satisfied that this significant change in the Bill was an improvement and the House should accept it.

The Opposition amendment proposed to extend the joint committee to cover the metropolitan counties and to empower the London Joint Committee, but not the metropolitan counties, to issue guidance to which the borough councils must have regard in preparing their local development plans.

The Government remains convinced the said that there is no need for special planning machinery, to cover the met county areas. London is and always has been seen as a special case.

The Lords' amendment was carried by 319 votes to 177 - Government majority, 142, and the amendments to it fell.

Mr Hugh Dykes (Harrow East, C), moving a Conservative back-bench motion, said the confusion and chaos in the original text of the Bill had actually in some extent been made worse by the amendments.

He said the Government had made in order - from its own point of view - to get a more rational structure, in a way, but with the interesting and rather heroic efforts of the Lords on several occasions, the

possible opportunity. These amendments would restore some democratic accountability and some sense to planning.

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situation had been made more difficult.

His amendment would not oblige the Government to depart from its manifesto commitment but would none the less produce a much better structure.

The specific effect of his amendment would be to put London's strategic planning, highways, traffic and waste disposal, into directly elected London authority. This authority would bear no relation to the existing Greater London Council. It would be a smaller body and meet the Government's objectives of saving costs.

This amendment would actually transform the residuary body, it would provide that the London authority not the Secretary of State should nominate the members of the London residuary body.

The value of these amendments was not only to cut down direct elections but with co-ordination of four important city-wide services: planning, highways, traffic and waste disposal - plus the research unit into London authority.

He would want that authority to be directly elected because its powers would be substantial and its expenditure ought to be directly accountable to the ratepayers who had to pay for these various functions.

Mr John Cartwright (Woodwich, SDP) said the Lords went some way to recognizing that key services were best carried out at a metropolitan level. The problems, for example, of the inner cities could not be solved in just the inner city areas.

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Ombudsman's role to be expanded

The jurisdiction of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration is to be extended to include certain executive non-departmental public bodies. Mr Brian Hayes, Minister of State, Treasury, announced in a Commons written reply. Legislation would be introduced in due course to amend the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration Act 1967, he said.

Mr Hayes was replying to Sir Anthony Buck (Culchester, North, C) who had asked whether he would make a statement on the recommendations of the Select Committee on the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration.

He said: Although the select committee found no evidence of any significant maladministration by any of the bodies recommended for inclusion in the PCA's jurisdiction, the Government agrees that there is a case in principle for including certain executive non-departmental public bodies whose impact on citizens may be as significant as that of government departments.

Parliament today
Commons, 12.30: Finance Bill, report stage, first day; Lords, 12.30: Interception of Communications Bill, third reading; Social Security Bill, report stage.

Marriage Bills procedure

HOUSE OF LORDS

Marriage enabling Bills may in future be referred to select committees for consideration instead of being heard by the whole House. Lord Aberdare, the Chairman of the Lords' Select Committee on Marriage, said in the House of Lords yesterday that the select committee to hear the Social Security Bill and Northern Ireland Bill (Marriage Enabling) Bill might hear

evidence other than that tendered by the parties entitled to be heard, was approved.

Lord Mischon (Lab) said the Opposition were pleased with the decision to allow the Bill to be dealt with by a select committee. He would be the hearing take evidence in camera and would the Procedure Committee take an early opportunity to consider whether marriage enabling Bills could similarly be referred to select committees?

Lord Aberdare said that any committee could decide to hear evidence in camera. It was unusual but in the special circumstances of the case it could well be that the committee would take such a decision.

Discussions were being held to consider the best way of handling such Bills in future. It might not be the best solution to refer the matter to the Procedure Committee, but the suggestion would be considered.

Welsh capital spending not restricted

WALES

Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, in a written Commons reply, said that local authorities had budgeted in spend in 1985-86, about 1 per cent more than the level of provision underlying the rate support grant settlement for the year.

Allowing for the marginal degree of shortfall on budgeted capital spending, and the tendency for budgets to understate the final level of receipts, the latest statistical returns suggest that local authority capital spending in Wales in 1985-86 would be of the order of £265 million about 5 per cent more than the Government's control total.

In the light of this forecast the relative have no plans to restrict the level of capital spending during the course of the year, or to revise the proportion of receipts which authorities can use to enhance the spending power of their capital allocations.

The situation will be closely monitored. If in the event there is an overrun on the cash limit it would be met from the reserve of £5 million and would not therefore add to the planned total of public expenditure.

Convention may mean transfer of prisoners

From August 1 a total of 134 prisoners could be transferred to Britain from France, Spain, Sweden and the USA under the Council of Europe Convention on the transfer of sentenced persons. Mr Timothy Renton, Under Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, indicated in a Commons written reply.

The number of prisoners considered for transfer to Britain was 49 from France, 35 from Spain, 15 from Sweden and 35 from the USA. One prisoner in Canada would also be eligible for transfer from September 1.

Bus experiments 'inadequate evidence'

TRANSPORT BILL

On the basis of unsatisfactory experiments in rural or semi-rural areas, the Government was asking that deregulation of public road transport be introduced into the completely different surroundings of metropolitan urban areas. Lord Melanchuk of Haringey (Lab) said in the first day of the committee stage in the House of Lords of the Transport Bill.

He was moving an amendment that the provisions of the Transport Act 1981 regarding road service licences should cease to have effect in trial designated areas and any

other area, except London, until the results of monitoring passenger transport services in trial areas had been returned to both Houses of Parliament and the Secretary of State had made an order subject to the approval of both Houses.

There had not been adequate trials, he said, and the evidence submitted by the Government for deregulation could not properly be added from the experiments so far. It was not good business practice to go ahead with such a bold experiment without adequate evidence to show the likely effect on the operators, local authorities and, above all, passengers.

Lord Bruce-Gardyne (C) said that after a period of considerable and

vigorous competition there was still competition within the city of Hertford where there was no bus before. In the rural areas covered by the experimental scheme, services had increased by some 2 per cent.

Lord Tordoff (Lab) said he worried about the suburban areas at risk under this Bill. No one knew what would happen in the suburbs of Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield and smaller towns and cities. This was a case where a lot of services would disappear. It was these things that needed to be tested.

The amendment was rejected by 129 votes in 121 - Government majority, 8.

Teacher employers hopeful of pay deal at Burnham meeting

By Lucy Hodges
Education Correspondent

A new attempt to resolve the teachers' pay dispute will be made on Thursday when the Labour-controlled authority employers are expected to increase their present offer of 5 per cent.

The announcement that the employers are seeking another meeting of the Burnham Committee came yesterday after they had failed to agree a joint statement with the teachers' unions which might form the basis of an approach to Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, for more money for teachers.

Mr John Pearm, vice-chairman of the metropolitan authorities' education committee who is leading the employers' side this week said yesterday that he was hopeful about a solution to the dispute on Thursday.

He added: "I am hopeful otherwise we would not be going in to resume negotiations. Negotiation means a willingness to move on both sides. It takes two to negotiate. We are going to negotiate with the teachers on money."

When asked if that would mean the employers would offer the teachers more, Mr Pearm said: "I suppose that is the implication, yes."

The much publicized talks between employers and unions, held in the absence of the representatives of the Department of Education and Science who sit on the Burnham Committee, came to nothing yesterday because the two sides could not agree on the text of a statement to put to Sir Keith.

The unions, led by Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, the biggest teachers' union, wanted the employers to commit themselves to making a substantially improved offer which would be a significant move towards arresting the decline in teachers' pay - equivalent it says to more than 30 per cent since the Houghton pay award of 1974.

The employers were prepared to commit themselves to making a start towards arresting that decline but made it clear they could not go further. That was because they would have compromised their negotiating position in the likely event of

Sir Keith failing to offer more money.

Another sticking point was the employers' wish to insert words which committed the teachers to long-term salary structure and conditions of service reform.

Mr Jarvis made it clear yesterday that the teachers could not possibly accept less than 7.5 per cent but it is thought most unlikely that the employers could offer this without being given extra money by central government.

Mr Jarvis said: "If we do not get an improved offer, there will be ructions in the teachers' panel. There has to be a disposition on the part of the management to move forward. We cannot have another meeting of the Burnham Committee like we did last week."

This week's Burnham meeting will not be the same because the local authorities have torn up the concordat under which the Department of Education and Science was given a weighted vote and a veto of pay awards. The education department's representatives will not therefore be able to block local authority employer initiatives.

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Defence by The Times is rejected

The Press Council said today that the answer given by The Times to a complaint about an item referring to Mr Ron Brown, Labour MP for Leith, was unsatisfactory in the absence of supporting evidence.

The newspaper's diary feature reported that Mr Brown had told the miners' leader, Mr Alec McGeachy, that he had made a personal plea to the Russian Ambassador, Mr Viktor Popov, to stop the Poles exporting coal to Britain during the miners' strike. At the idea of the Kremlin directing Polish workers, Mr McGeachy winced.

In a letter sent for publication, but not published, Mr Brown denied he was the MP.

The Press Council's adjudication was:

The Press Council is not satisfied by the answer given by The Times that it stood by its diary story that Mr Ron Brown said he had asked the Russian ambassador to stop Polish imports of coal. In the face of Mr Brown's denial and the evidence from any supporting the complaint against The Times is upheld.

A reporter seeking information about a comprehensive school should not have posed as a parent to get it, the Press Council said.

It upheld a complaint that, having improperly used unjustified subterfuge when visiting Thornes House School, Wakefield, West Yorkshire the Daily Express published a distorted and inaccurate article about the school. The council said the report gave an unfair picture.

In a preamble to a series of articles on the state of comprehensive education, the newspaper said a team of reporters studied conditions in dozens of comprehensive schools. Posing as parents intending to place children at the schools, they watched children at work

Rise in debt strains care services

By Nicholas Timmins
Social Services Correspondent

Unemployment is causing strains on local authority social services departments, with social workers increasingly having to deal with problems caused by financial hardship, according to a survey carried out by the Association of Metropolitan Authorities.

The study, carried out in eight local authorities, Sunderland, Coventry, Manchester, Bradford, Knowsley, Hamlets, Lambeth and Harrow, showed "a vast growth in financial hardship, debt-reliance and welfare rights cases being dealt with by social workers". Ms Tessa J

£3m renovation hides traces of minster fire

From Peter Davenport, York

A year after the fire which devastated the south transept of York Minster, the £3 million restoration intended to be completed by the end of the decade is ahead of schedule.

So much has been achieved in clearing the smoke-grimed cathedral and shielding the damaged section from public view behind wooden screening that many of the visitors flocking through the minster at the height of the tourist season have difficulty in finding any trace of the blaze.

For Mr Bob Littlewood, the superintendent of works in charge of the 53 workmen engaged on the restoration, that in itself is a testimony to the progress achieved.

A lot of people come to the minster because they have read a book or seen television pictures of the fire. They are sometimes bitterly disappointed when they arrive only to find little evidence visible of the damage. Mr Littlewood said yesterday:

"We regard it as a tribute to what we have achieved in the past year."

It was in the early hours of July 9 that a lightning strike started the fire, that, at its height, threatened to engulf the entire minster. It reduced the thirteenth century transept to a smoke-blackened shell, with

charred timbers littering the floor which was swimming in thousands of gallons of water from the firemen's hoses.

The delay in the fire alarms sounding has not been explained but it is believed that the lightning travelled along the conduits of the conductor system, knocking out the detectors as it went.

A new £50,000 conductor system is being installed and, with other elaborate methods being developed to protect the cathedral from further lightning strikes, it is being closely followed by cathedral authorities around the world as well as by fire specialists within the LCC headquarters in Brussels.

Mr Littlewood said that the fire had directly led to the upgrading of British safety standards for conductor systems. The first task in the restoration was the removal of tons of wreckage from the transept and the removal from the entire cathedral of the grime and dust left by the fire.

Several miles of scaffolding have been erected inside and outside the transept and the fire-damaged stones from the gable housing the historic Rose Window have been removed. More than 100 tons of stone have since been cut and repositioned and all the masonry work, inside and



Mr Michael Thompson working on the gable end over the Rose Window.

forming the stonework around the windows. The 73 leaded panels of stained glass from window, fractured by the heat into 40,000 tiny fragments, have been removed and are being repaired by glaziers.

Race and housing: 2

Council held as model for black tenants

Callers to Lewisham housing department meet with no sympathy if they complain that you have to be black to get housing, or call black staff "nigger".

They will be told that the council houses people on the basis of housing need, not race, but that black people tend to be worse housed.

Persistent callers will be told they are racist, and staff have instructions to protect black colleagues from racist abuse. That response is part of Lewisham's strategy to eliminate the discrimination the council acknowledges it practised for some years. It began with monitoring of ethnic groups, which proved that black families were not receiving a fair share of housing, and is acknowledged by the Assoc-

Most housing authorities have done little to ensure racial equality on council estates. One that has been held up as a model to the rest is the London Borough of Lewisham. Pat Henly visited the borough to find out how it is progressing.

ation of Metropolitan Authorities as a model.

But, although Lewisham is confident that it is delivering a fairer proportion of housing and better quality dwellings to black families, its officers say there is a long way to go.

The council employs more black staff in its housing department, but none in the crucial allocations department. It has introduced racial awareness training, but that has been given to only a minority of white staff. But the statistics look good.

Last year, 30.5 per cent of newly-built or modernized hous-

ing went to black tenants, more than double the proportion in 1982-83. Although black people form only about 20 per cent of the population, that is seen by Lewisham as a fair proportion given the inferior housing opportunities most black families experience.

However, if more top quality housing is going to blacks, the share for white families must fall.

Last year, the share for whites was 69.5 per cent, compared with 88.4 per cent in 1983. While the chances of black families born and bred in Lewisham of getting good

quality housing has increased, it has diminished for white families.

But there has been no perceptible backlash as in other parts of London, notably in boroughs less openly committed to equal opportunities. Perhaps that has been because Lewisham has always explained its policy to tenants and residents' associations.

Black staff, who have regular monthly meetings with the housing director say the policy is working well, but not enough racial awareness training is being given.

That will be tested again, soon, because Lewisham is about to take the lead again, with a new policy on tackling racial harassment.

Concluded

Asean tries fresh Cambodia formula

From Paul Rontledge, Kuala Lumpur

The leaders of six Asian nations yesterday pressed ahead with a new peace initiative aimed at ending the conflict in Cambodia, despite initially hostile reactions from Vietnam.

Foreign ministers attending the Association of South East Asian Nations meeting unanimously adopted a joint statement on the "Cambodian problem" and called on Hanoi to "respond constructively" to their latest proposals.

The statement showed signs of being carefully worded to avoid being rejected out of hand by the communist Government of Vietnam, which has an estimated 160,000 troops in Cambodia. But a hard line taken by the Vietnamese Foreign Minister, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, in an interview with *Time* magazine suggests that there is little scope for the peacemaking efforts of Asean.

Mr Thach is quoted in *Time* as saying that Vietnam will pull back its forces only if Mr Pol Pot, the leader of the Khmer Rouge resistance group, is "liquidated", and Thailand and China withdraw their support for his forces.

Asian ministers propose that indirect or "proximity" talks should take place between Vietnam and the Unrecognised Provisional Government of Democratic Kampuchea, with representatives of the Hanoi-installed Heng Samrin regime attending "as part of the Vietnamese delegation".

The talks would be "exploratory in nature and on a continuing basis and will be concerned with the basic elements of a comprehensive political settlement", including withdrawal of foreign forces and UN-supervised free elections.

This approach is acceptable to the disparate coalition (including the Pol Pot group) but in the light of the Vietnamese Foreign Minister's refusal to enter any negotiations with the Khmer Rouge the likelihood of a "constructive response" from Hanoi is not great.

Mr Thach told *Time*: "We do not ask that Pol Pot be killed. He could be exiled in Peking or Soudan. Vietnam would, however, agree to an accommodation between Heng Samrin and Prince Norodom Sihanouk", the deposed Cambodian monarch and President of the coalition.

Philippines bishops condemn spread of terrorism

From Keith Dalton, Manila

More than 100 Filipino bishops have denounced what they say is the increased use of terrorism by both government troops and left-wing rebels.

In a statement issued at the weekend, the Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines condemned the killing in the past year of 14 journalists, six churchmen, three Catholic priests and three protestant ministers - lay leaders and a number of trade union officials.

The bishops also denounced the execution of civilians suspected as subversive by government troops, or as informers and "enemies of the people" by the Communist New People's Army insurgents.

"Neither the cause of national security nor that of national liberation can justify such blatant violation of the right to life, an cold-bloodedly terminated, often on the basis of mere suspicion," the statement said.

"The increasing use of force

to dominate people is a frightening reality which we as pastors cannot ignore."

The bishops condemned the Government's "unholy strategy" of arming and training civilian militia and fanatical religious groups to fight the estimated 12,000 NPA guerrillas.

The 70,000 members of the civilian Home Defence Force had become "instruments of terror rather than peace" and should be disbanded if the Government could not re-train and re-organise its members, it said.

Government militiamen are blamed for the killing in April of Tullis Favalil, an Italian missionary who was ambushed and shot 22 times on the southern island of Mindanao, 500 miles south of Manila.

"The bishops said it was 'counter-productive' to use religious fanatics in the counter-insurgency campaign. 'It is conducive of the worst forms of terrorism, fanned as it is by

questionable beliefs and practices."

Meanwhile acting armed forces Chief of Staff, Lieutenant-General Fiel Ramos, told a news conference that clashes between Government and Communist troops have increased with 1,527 violent incidents recorded this year up to June.

He defended the use of heavy artillery to dislodge 200 NPA rebels holed up near the town of Claveria on the war-torn southern island of Mindanao.

At the same news conference, Mr Aquilino Pimentel, an opposition leader, said he had visited Claveria and found thousands of people had fled their homes and farms because of the heavy fighting, as well as a food blockade.

He disputed Government claims that 57 rebels had been killed in the military offensive and said many of the dead were innocent civilians.

Pope plot court seeks extradition of Turk

From John Earle, Rome

New light may be thrown on the trial of four Turks and three Bulgarians for complicity in the attempted killing of the Pope after the arrival in Istanbul of one of the key accused, the Turkish businessman, Mr Bekir Celenk.

The Rome court trying the seven - four of them, including Mr Celenk, in their absence - yesterday called on the Italian Government to ask for his extradition from Turkey.

Mehmet Ali Agca, the Pope's would-be killer, alleges that Mr Celenk provided DM13 million (£715,000) to finance the assassination with the backing of the Bulgarian secret service.

Though Italy and Turkey have no extradition treaty, the court argued that the 1977 European Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism, which Turkey has signed, provides grounds for having him arrested and brought to Italy.

The Bulgarian authorities had held Mr Celenk in Sofia since late 1982. Two Italian extradition requests during this period went unanswered. He was released at the weekend after a Bulgarian statement said no evidence had been found to connect him with the attempt on the Pope's life. On arrival in Istanbul he is reported to have been taken into custody by Turkish police.



Bekir Celenk in custody

Meanwhile, at the trial the public prosecutor, Signor Antonio Martin, confirmed that investigations were underway against four more Turks - a business associate of Mr Celenk and three members of the so-called Grey Wolves organization - with a view to adding them to the list of accused.

Youth discuss the future

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

A world conference on youth, expected to highlight the problems which will face those aged 15 to 24 between now and the year 2000, opened yesterday in Barcelona.

Surveys prepared for the eight-day meeting show that by the year 2000, this age group will have grown by some 50 per cent in Third World countries, while in some advanced industrial countries the increase will be only 5 per cent.

Work, education, unemployment and international co-operation among the young are the basic themes for the conference.

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Sudan adds to Cairo's fears by signing Libyan military pact

Khartoum (Reuters) - Sudan yesterday disclosed that Libya is to help its armed forces with training and logistics, the latest step in improved relations between Tripoli and Khartoum since the April coup that ousted President Nimeiry.

The state-owned *al-Sahafa* newspaper said Sudan's Defence Minister, Major-General Duman Abdalla Muhammad, returned from Libya on Sunday after signing a military protocol. He was quoted as saying it provided for Libyan help with logistics, transport and equipment, in training exchanges and in aspects of naval and air defence.

Libya was also trying to arrange peace talks with rebels in southern Sudan, he said. But the general emphasized that Libya "has no intention of forming any strategic alliance with Sudan or of interfering in Sudan's domestic and foreign policies."

Under General Nimeiry, Sudan broke relations with Libya and signed an integration and mutual defence pact with Egypt. Libya is an arch-foe of Egypt and the recurrent fear in Cairo is that a pro-Libyan government might emerge in Sudan, as the strategic middle reaches of the Nile.

General Muhammad said there was no question of Sudan mediating between Libya and Egypt. Libya would not accept any reconciliation until Egypt renounced its 1974 US sponsored Camp David peace accords with Israel.

The general said Libya had ceased supporting the anti-government insurgents of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, active in much of southern Sudan, and was making "personal efforts" to try to bring the rebel leader, Colonel John Garang, to Libyan-sponsored negotiations with Khartoum.

Libya also had pledged help to relieve famine in west Sudan. It would assign a Soviet-built fly-in transport plane to carry supplies and help cultivate land in at least one Kordofan province, *al-Sahafa* quoted him as saying.

CAIRO: As reports came in from Khartoum of Libya's military protocol with Sudan, the Libyans announced plans to expel remaining Egyptian workers. Colonel Gadhafi, the Libyan leader, also made a new denunciation of Egypt's 1979 peace treaty with Israel (Reuters report).

Western diplomats said it seemed events might bear out Egyptian fears of encirclement by a hostile, assertive Libya following the Sudan coup.

Sudan's new ambassador to Egypt, Mr al-Amin Abdul Latif, told reporters in Cairo that the military accord with Libya would not affect relations with Egypt. "The relationship with Libya will not be at the expense of the special relationship with Egypt," he said.

Egyptian officials have conceded, however, that Sudanese troops with Egypt made before the coup may have to be reviewed.

The Sudanese ambassador told reporters that General Nimeiry should leave his sanctuary in Egypt for another country to avoid embarrassing the Egyptian Government, now that Sudan planned to seek his extradition.

Libya kept up its pressure on Egypt, with the official news agency Jana reporting that Egyptian expatriate workers there would be expelled. It gave no date.

The number of Egyptians working in Libya has fallen since the end of the oil boom, but several thousand are still there, a modest source of hard cash to help Egypt's strained economy.

Jana said Libya did not want to continue helping a "treacherous" regime that had made peace with Israel.

The agency quoted a message sent by Colonel Gadhafi to Arab League members such as Jordan and Iraq for improving relations with Egypt.

"Egypt has turned into a bridge between the Arabs and the Zionist enemy and other regimes are supporting this bridge," the message said.

In Cairo, a Foreign Ministry official reacted by saying Egypt would not engage in a war of words with Colonel Gadhafi although President Mugabe recently told Libya it would be "playing with fire" if it provoked Egypt too far.

Diplomats in Cairo and Khartoum were reluctant to guess how far Sudan's warm-up with Libya might eventually tilt the power balance in the area.



Two competitors run into problems with their craft, made out of two bath tubs, during the fourth bath tub sailing world championship on Lake Geneva.

Lawyers try to halt All Blacks tour

Wellington (AP) - The New Zealand Rugby Union's decision to send an All Blacks team to tour South Africa has been challenged by lawyers claiming the tour is against the spirit of apartheid.

The New Zealand High Court was told here.

Counsel on behalf of two lawyers challenging the legality of the tour said that the decision was "unreasonable, irresponsible and self-indulgent" on the part of the rugby authorities.

The lawyers, Mr Patrick Finnegan and Mr Philip Rees, claim the Rugby Union breached its own constitution in accepting the tour invitation and they want an injunction to prevent the tour.

CAPE TOWN: A private fund will be set up to aid five New Zealand All Blacks who could lose their state-linked jobs because of their part in the tour, the South African Rugby Union chief, Mr Danie Craven, said yesterday (Reuters).

CANBERRA: - The Australian Government has for the first time paid compensation to two sports bodies which refused to play overseas in competition against South Africa (Reuters report).

Guinea shake-up after failed coup

Conakry (Reuters) - President Conté yesterday announced sweeping government changes after a coup attempt on Friday was foiled by local troops.

Conakry radio broadcast a presidential decree naming three new ministers, two junior ministers, five provincial governors and five so-called regional protectors who will replace alleged conspirators in the abortive coup attempt, led by the Education Minister, Mr Diarra Traoré.

Mr Traoré, a former Prime Minister, and army commissar during the dictatorship of Sekou Touré, took control of Conakry radio and announced he had assumed power while President Conté was out of the country attending a meeting of West African leaders in Lomé.

Troops loyal to President Conté put down the rebellion early on Friday and Mr Traoré was arrested. Eighteen people were killed and 229 injured.

President Conté said at a mass rally in Conakry on Sunday that he would deal severely with the conspirators and that they could expect to be executed.

He told tens of thousands of Guineans massed before Conakry's Palace of the People that Mr Traoré wanted to bring back a government similar to the Sekou Touré dictatorship. Sekou Touré died just before President Conté's successful military coup in April 1984.

President Conté named Mr Abou Camara to replace Mr Traoré as Education Minister and Mr Ahidjane Sanoussy Zainou as Youth Minister in place of Mr Mamadi Bayo, who had also been arrested. Both men were formerly secretaries of state.

The state police director, Mr Ibrahim Sory Diaby, takes over from Mr Amadou Kouyate as Secretary of State for Security, while Mr Tamba Kaly Traoré, a Youth Ministry official, was appointed Secretary-General to the Government. He replaces Mr Sekou Traoré, who has been detained.

The announcement said that senior local officials would take over as governors in five provinces. Five new regional prefects were also appointed.

The presidential decree said all the new appointments would be on an interim basis until permanent replacements were found.

Tempers heat up in sweltering start to Gandhi murder trial

From Richard Ford, Delhi

The trial of three Sikh accused of conspiring to murder Indira Gandhi degenerated into farce yesterday as the defence demanded a host of conditions before the first witness testifies.

Hot and humid conditions in the room passing for a court inside Tihar jail, Delhi's central prison, did nothing to cool tempers in a 1-minute hearing, during which the electricity failed twice. Despite the gloom and perspiration pouring from lawyers, in regulation black jackets but wearing cotton trousers instead of pinstripes, the argument went on.

The three accused Satwant Singh, Balbir Singh and Kehar Singh, sat on a wooden bench behind a 5ft tall glass panel, frequently smiling at friends and relatives in the white-washed room. No one bothered to shut the court door, perhaps because it would have made the heat even worse. But it meant also that proceedings were constantly interrupted by the grating and clanging of metal doors being shut firmly elsewhere in the building.

All three are accused of conspiracy to murder Mrs Gandhi. Mr Satwant Singh is also accused of murdering the former Prime Minister, causing grievous injuries to her personal security guard and an arms offence.

After they were charged, Mr P. N. Lekhi, the defence lawyer for Mr Satwant Singh, demanded a tape-recording of the trial, extra air conditioning for the room, moving his wooden witness box away from the prosecution, and an increase in the size of the room - rather cramped at 20ft by 40ft - by bulldozing down a wall. He also asked to be provided with a certificate saying that the room was not being bugged and wanted all police officers not involved in the case barred from entry.

Earlier he told Judge Mahesh Chandra that his defence had "four aces" but people were attempting to tie his hands in preventing him playing them. This is a game of justice, it is not some sort of poker game, he declared.

The judge agreed to the tape-recording demand and promised to look into improving the air conditioning, but without addressing the other demands, ruled that the trial should proceed.

The first witnesses are expected to give evidence today and the trial is likely to last several months.

Killings inquiry delayed

From Our Own Correspondent, Delhi

A judicial inquiry into the killing of hundreds of Sikhs in communal violence following the assassination of Mrs Indira Gandhi has still not begun.

Government officials in Delhi say that an announcement about which judge from the Supreme court will head the investigation will be made within the next few days. This will be three months after the government of Mr Rajiv Gandhi bowed to growing pressure and agreed to hold a full judicial inquiry into the killings and destruction which occurred in the capital after Mrs Gandhi was shot last October.

A commission under a Supreme Court judge is already looking into events surrounding the assassination but the Government was initially reluctant to hold a separate investigation into communal violence fearing it would further inflame passions.

They may also have calculated that an inquiry into the killing of Congress (I) and the authorities would emerge. Both those bodies were indicted by three non-official inquiries that have been held.

Mother in murder case refused bail

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Mme Christine Villedieu, the mother of "Little Gregory" who began a hunger strike in prison last Friday after being charged with the murder of her son, has had her application to be freed on bail pending trial refused by the examining magistrate in the case.

Mme Villedieu, aged 25, is six months pregnant. There are fears for the baby's health as well as for her own, particularly as she is already suffering from pleuritis and a kidney complaint and should be drinking a lot of liquid. But she is refusing either to drink or to eat.

The four-year-old Little Gregory was found drowned with his hands and feet tied in the Vologne River in eastern France last October. The post mortem showed no sign of violence and the low level of adrenaline in the child's body indicated that he had not been killed either when being tied up or when being put into the river. That suggested to the police that his murderer was someone well-known to the child.

Christine Villedieu's husband, Jean-Marie, who is himself in prison charged with the murder last March of his cousin, Bernard Laroché, the original chief suspect in the affair, yesterday began a hunger strike in support of his wife.

Juan Carlos off to woo the French

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

King Juan Carlos of Spain and Queen Sofia left yesterday for a three day official visit to France intended to open a new phase in the two countries' relations after years of difficulties.

A friendship treaty between Spain and France, which Madrid envisages on the lines of the historic Franco-German pact, is one of the subjects to be discussed during a visit in which King Juan Carlos will hold substantive talks with President Mitterrand.

The visit serves to underline how much the king's stature has grown since his first uncertain visit to Paris in November 1976 only 12 months after Franco's death.

Madrid's basic aim is to capitalize on a successful end to Spain's EEC entry negotiations, which France for so long obstructed.

The visit also represents the first official appearance abroad of Senor Francisco Fernandez Ordóñez as Spain's new Foreign Minister. All the spade-work for the change in relations with France was done by Senor Moran, dismissed last week.

Before the visit, Senor Narcis Serra, Spain's Defence Minister, met Al Durles Hernu, French culture minister, at a Catalan resort when improved defence co-operation was agreed.

Turkey: Mehdi Zana

By Caroline Moorehead

The Mayor of Diyarbakir, the main Kurdish city in Turkey, is serving a 34-year sentence for membership of a dissident group responsible for murdering a policeman, for being in possession of two pistols, and for having false identity papers.

Human rights observers who attended Mehdi Zana's trial in October, 1983, are convinced the charges are false and that he is in jail solely because of his avowed Kurdish sympathies.

Mr Zana is a tailor by profession. A socialist, he stood as an independent and got 63 per cent of the vote in the mayoral elections of 1977.

Before his arrest he was known for his links with Western European cities, particularly in France.

Observers at his trial also remarked on his shrunken appearance and seeming inability to stand. His sister has since reported that he had been severely tortured and that once she failed to recognize him during a visit in the prison.

September summit hint Changes to Cyprus draft upset Denktas

From Edward Mortimer, Nicosia

Mr Rauf Denktas, the Turkish Cypriot leader, intends to go to New York later this month or in August for talks with the UN Secretary-General, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, on the latest draft agreement for a settlement of the Cyprus problem.

If all went well, Mr Denktas said yesterday, it could lead to a new summit meeting with President Nicosia, the Greek Cypriot leader, in September. But he would first have to be satisfied that Mr Kyprianou genuinely accepted certain principles and was not giving them a "slanted interpretation" as he had done at their last, unsuccessful summit meeting in New York in January.

The principles Mr Denktas mentioned were "bi-zonality" - the principle that each of the two communities should have a single territorial zone - equality between the two communities, and guarantees by the same three powers that guaranteed the previous settlement in 1960, namely Britain, Greece and Turkey.

Mr Denktas was speaking to a group of visiting British journalists just before the inauguration of the first parliament elected under the constitution of the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus".

The January summit broke down because Mr Kyprianou refused to sign the draft agreement without further discussion. But he has been censured by his own Parliament for not accepting the draft, while Schor Pérez de Cuellar has produced an amended version which attempts to meet Greek Cypriot objections.

Mr Denktas has refused officially to recognize the new draft until his republic has a constitution which, he said, would be a "realistic" one, which should happen in a week or so.

Key Turkish Cypriot objections are known to be: that the new draft does not explicitly assign residuary powers to the federated states (as opposed to the central government); that the offer of the foreign ministry said to have been promised to the Turkish Cypriots in New York has been made subject to discussion in a working group after the agreement is signed; and that the system of weighted voting to safeguard Turkish Cypriot interests has been diluted.

Suspect kidneys in transplants

Pittsburgh (AP) - Surgeons here have transplanted damaged kidneys into foreigners because of a shortage of healthy ones, a local newspaper has reported.

The Pittsburgh Press quoted Dr Thomas Starzl, chief of the Pittsburgh University Hospital transplant surgery team, as saying that the hospital policy had been to give priority to Americans. Where there was no other choice, "we've put suspect kidneys into aliens in the past."

UK backs car pollution ban

The Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, announced that Britain was filing its block on an EEC agreement to cut car exhaust gases, despite a BL warning that it could put £1,000 on the price of a family car.

The rules will mean that from 1988 certain new types of car will have to meet tough new exhaust control standards designed to cut pollution. By 1992, all new cars sold in the Community must reach those standards.

Deaths charge

Toulon (AFP) - Christian Lely, aged 39, manager of a camp site at St Cyr, on the French Riviera near here, where 11 people were killed when a 11 collapsed in May, was charged with involuntarily causing death and injury. He was freed on bail.

Mengele proof

Frankfurt (Reuters) - The federal police chief of São Paulo, Brazil, arrived here carrying bone fragments, teeth, hair and documents that he said should prove the death of the Nazi war criminal, Josef Mengele.

Pamplona toll

Pamplona (AP) - A dozen people were slightly hurt on the second day of the annual festival in which bulls are sent running through the city streets. More than 1,200 people ran in front of the animals.

Pop star held

San Sebastian (Reuters) - The Basque pop singer, Imanol Barzabal, was arrested under an anti-terrorist law for alleged involvement in the prison escape of two Basque separatists on Sunday.

Greek dies after indictment for fraud

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Mr Alexander Tsatsos, the veteran Greek industrialist, died suddenly in London on Saturday after learning that he and 11 other former directors of the Hercules General Cement Company, including his wife and two sons, had been indicted for criminal fraud against the state, an offence that could carry the death sentence. He was aged 80.

Hercules, the country's biggest cement company, was taken over by the Government in 1983 after it levelled charges of fraud against the Tsatsos family, who had managed the company since 1939. Mr George Tsatsos, the eldest son, was managing director.

Mr Alexander Tsatsos, who had been chairman of the board, flew to London on Friday with his wife and two sons a few hours before the indictment was made public. It charged them, as well as eight other company directors and executives, of defrauding the state of taxes on profits by means of transfer pricing - overpriced imported raw materials and underpriced exports.

The indictment barred their exit from Greece and set bail of 150,000 drachmas for the former chairman and the managing director.

The action against the Tsatsos family is being portrayed in the pro-government press here as the beginning of an official campaign to bring rich industrialists to justice for alleged inequities.



Stonehenge-looking good for its age

Stonehenge, one of English Heritage's most important and popular ancient monuments, is open as usual.

The wire is being removed, to reveal again the famous vista for our welcome visitors to enjoy.

Thank you for your support and understanding of our decision that no festival should be allowed to take place at Stonehenge this year.

Stonehenge is one of over 350 properties in our care throughout England. For further details on our monuments and historic buildings, please write to English Heritage, PO Box 43, Ruislip, Middlesex HA4 0XV.

English Heritage
Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England.

Moscow's blessing for Kim succession

In a second and final article in North Korea, David Watts looks at the issue raised by the succession to the veteran leader, Kim Il Sung.

This is an important year for the North Korean regime. Not only does it mark the fourth anniversary of the liberation from Japanese, but also the fortieth year since the founding of the North Korean Workers' Party. And before the year is out it is likely to see a visit by a senior Soviet minister. It was originally expected to be Mr Andrei Gromyko, until his resignation as Foreign Minister last week.

The visit will mean more than merely the cementing of relations between two communist states. It would also be seen as a clear endorsement of Mr Kim Jong Il as successor to his father, and proof of a warming of relations with the Soviet Union, which has often been rather cool on the Korean side since 1945.

Pyeongyang has been forced to maintain a balance in its relationships between the Soviet Union and China and as a result has been able to benefit from both without falling completely under the control of either.

The Soviet Union has been North Korea's principle arms supplier though ideologically President Kim was closer to the Chinese after Khrushchev's denunciation of Stalin. The Chinese have since embarked on an economic liberalization policy which they have tried to urge on North Korea.

The other aspects of Chinese liberalization are scarcely acceptable to the North Korean leader. Taken with a more friendly attitude to Moscow by the North Korean media and a need for more sophisticated weapons, this year's anniversary takes on greater significance for the relationship.

During his visit last November, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Mikhail Kapitsa, is said to have discussed the supply of T-72 tanks, advanced combat helicopters and MiG-23 fighters. Whether there will not only be an agreement to supply some or all of that new equipment but also a new and closer military relationship is the intriguing question. One Japanese newspaper reports that the first batch of MiG-23s has already arrived.

Up till now the Soviet Union appears to have been judicious about its arming of the North, knowing full well that President

Kim might provoke a war not necessarily to Moscow's liking but with the United States commitment to sell F-16 fighters to South Korea, it may be harder for Moscow to resist President Kim's blandishments.

The Soviet Union, like China, appears to have little choice but to accept Mr Kim Jong Il as the successor of President Kim. Neither of the two leaders of the communist world has taken easily to the idea of the world's first communist dynasty. Not only does it go against the very essence of communism in theory but it might also lead to embarrassing internal problems.

The idea of Mr Kim Jong Il as the next leader of the country has been heavily promoted over



Kim Jong Il: liking for imported cars

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The idea of Mr Kim Jong Il as the next leader of the country has been heavily promoted over

the last few years with large numbers of posters Pyongyang and elsewhere. He is Number 2 in the Politburo and during his father's tour of the Soviet Union and East Europe last year he ran the country apparently without putting a foot wrong.

Though no new political campaigns were launched last year there was a significant revival of the Three Revolutions movement. Three Revolution teams are a sort of North Korean version of the Chinese Red Guards which penetrate every area of the country and are one of the vehicles through which Mr Kim Jong Il has been able to increase his control of the party at the local level.

What cannot be quantified is the degree to which he would be supported by the military as the country's new leader. If there is dissent it would have to be extremely discreet.

So far he does not have his father's military credentials and his liking for cowboy boots and imported cars and stereos are said not to have endeared him to some elements of the military elite. He is said to have moderated some of his habits recently.

Whatever happens the era of the two Kims cannot last many years longer and when it ends changes may come quickly.

Continued

Mugabe
campa
against

Progress
Hopes ris

Daughter
meets Shia
gunmen

From Robert Fish, Beirut

Mugabe supporters begin campaign of reprisals against opposition voters

From Jan Raath, Harare

Supporters of the Zanu (PF) party, which won Zimbabwe's general elections last week, have begun a campaign of reprisals against those who voted for opposition parties.

Initial reports said the reaction was mainly limited to two townships near Harare in the villages of Bindura and Glendale, north of Harare, and in the Midlands town of Kwekwe.

In Mufakose township here yesterday, nearly every street had a forlorn pile of belongings — cupboards, beds, mattresses, kitchen utensils, clothing, television sets — dumped on the pavement, the result of evictions carried out by Zanu (PF) supporters of the ruling party.

Since Sunday morning, the women, often assisted by members of the youth wing, have been taking over the homes of opposition supporters, emptying them, locking them and taking possession of the keys and rent cards.

The occupants are told to seek Mr Joshua Nkomo, leader of Zanu, which now has 15 seats in Parliament, or Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the United African National Council, which won no seats in the poll.

Police are well aware of the evictions, but have taken no action. A young woman who was moved out of her home laughed when asked if she had reported it to the police. "The

police are there," she said. *The Times* representative and two other journalists were advised to leave the scene of an eviction.

On Sunday, a home-owner trying to protect his home with a spear was disarmed by police, who then watched the mob empty the house.

Opposition party members were reported to have suffered the same fate in Chitungwiza, a dormitory township just south of Harare.

In the high-density areas of Bindura and Glendale, both farming villages, official sources said several people had been injured. Militants of Zanu (PF) stoned and looted the homes of opposition party members, and in Glendale, set them on fire. Details were few, and a statement from police had still not been issued late yesterday.

Shortly before the elections, Zanu (PF) sources told *The Times* that local party leaders had been instructed to collect names and addresses of opposition supporters. Once victory

had been announced, the supporters were to be "beaten". Many township residents fear that the violence will spread unchecked all over the country.

Meanwhile, the Registrar-General is to be asked to hold a recount of votes east in the Chingwe constituency, in the far south-east of Zimbabwe, by the losing candidate.

He was Mr William Ndangana, leader of the Coreodile Gang who in the same area about 20 years ago led an abhorrent that resulted in the deaths of the first civilians in Zimbabwe's liberation war.

Mr Ndangana lost by 836 votes to Mr Goodson Sithole, candidate of the Zanu party, who left the country about 16 months ago, leaving a record and did not return for elections.

Mr Goodson Sithole, a relative of the Zanu leader, is the only opposition MP to be elected in a constituency outside the western province of Matabeleland.

The main opposition party, the conservative, pro-Republic National Active (PAN), has called for the vote to be annulled and for another election.

It had been widely predicted before polling on Sunday that in Matabeleland, an electoral precedent would be broken and for the first time in 60 years the PNI would lose a state governorship. First official results, however, indicated otherwise.

The PNI's candidate for governor in Matabeleland, Senator Rodolfo Felix Valdes, said preliminary results gave his party a three-to-one victory margin: "a result we had expected".

Projections before voting had put the race much closer. One poll, conducted by the PNI itself, had anticipated the PNI would pick up 45 per cent of the vote in Matabeleland.

"I made my point," said the PAN's candidate for governor, Senator Adalberto Rosas. "We showed people this is a dictatorship. We showed people there is no democracy here. Now the people have no alternative but to pursue other political means".

A close associate of Senator Rosas said the people of Matabeleland were left with no option but to take up arms against the system which he said allowed no room for genuine electoral expression.

The PAN reported more than 200 of their supporters were arrested by police.

In San Luis Rio Colorado, angry PAN supporters burnt five police cars after saying they had discovered early on Sunday a collection of ballot boxes containing a total of 32,000 pre-marked PR voting slips.

The electoral machinery in Mexico is completely controlled by the PRI Government. *The Times* reported that there was fraud in the eastern province of Nuevo Leon where the editor-in-chief of the state's principal opposition newspaper, *El Norte*, told reporters his journalist reported 12 cases of polling stations being held up by armed men who stole ballot boxes (Reuters tele).



President Miguel de la Madrid casts his vote in congressional and gubernatorial elections at a school near the presidential residence in Mexico City.

Fraud claim after Mexico poll result

From John Carlin, Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico

Amid charges of massive fraud and outbreaks of violence between police and enraged opposition supporters, Mexico's ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) has claimed a comfortable margin of victory in elections in the state of Sonora on the US border.

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Nicaraguan minister in peace fast

From Alan Tomlinson, Managua

Nicaragua's Foreign Minister, Father Miguel D'Escoto, has begun a fast for peace in protest at the US-backed Contra war.

Father D'Escoto, who was among three government ministers suspended as Roman Catholic priests earlier this year for refusing to give up their posts by order of the Vatican, said his action was an attempt to integrate "deeds which express my priesthood and my faith with the tasks I do as chancellor".

He had not been at his desk in the Foreign Ministry for some days and was understood to be in spiritual sanctuary. He emerged from his retreat on Sunday to announce that he had received a call from God "to fast for peace in defence of life and against terrorism".

The terms of his suspension prevented him from speaking at a service to celebrate his decision in one of Managua's "People's Churches", so the congregation trooped next door to the church hall to hear him explain his action.

He said he made the watery fast in the name of life and self-determination and as "an expression of Christian rejection of the policy of state terrorism imposed by the US Government against Nicaragua and a religious expression of condemnation of the systematic kidnappings, tortures and assassinations of our sisters and brothers" by the US-backed counter-revolutionaries.

He invited Americans of goodwill to accompany him in his act of denunciation in the hope of achieving a just peace.

The presence of priests like Father D'Escoto in the revolutionary government has deepened the rift between the church, hierarchy and exponents of the Popular Church of the Poor.

Anti-government Contras have attacked and burnt a river ferry, killing four soldiers and gravely injuring another. Rebels belonging to the US-backed Nicaraguan Democratic Force fired on the boat as it carried 70 passengers from the main Atlantic port of Bluefields to the inland town of Rama.

The talks between the Sri Lankan Government delegation, led by Mr H. W. Jayewardene, QC, the brother of President Jayewardene, and the six Tamil organizations — five Tamil separatist groups and the moderate Tamil United Liberation Front — had begun well.

Two of the Tamil leaders, Mr Prabhakaran, of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, and Mr Uma Maheswaram, of the People's Liberation Organization of Tamil Eelam, are not attending the talks but have sent representatives.

Indian officials have expressed disappointment that the two leaders are not participating

Pretoria reconsiders

Natal edges closer to special status

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The city hall of Pietermaritzburg, capital of Natal province, is one of those whimsical Victorian architectural concoctions of red brick and stained glass, bristling with domes and clock-towers, that would have sent the late Sir John Bejman into paroxysms of excitement.

In a way it symbolizes the quirkiness of Natal, the odd man out (as well as the smallest) of South Africa's four provinces, with its overwhelmingly English-speaking white population, which is outnumbered not only by the Zulus who account for the vast majority of blacks, but also by Indians.

Pietermaritzburg is named after two Boer voortrekkers, Piet Retief and Gert Maritz, but the Boer Republic of Natalia existed for only four years before it came under British rule in 1843. The Boers moved on to the Orange Free State and the Transvaal.

Today, Natal's 6,620,323 inhabitants, of whom 5,232,135 are blacks, 706,691 Indians, 586,018 whites and 95,479 mixed-blood Coloureds, account for 21.2 per cent of South Africa's population, but are crammed into only 7.7 per cent of its land area.

In the vast urban sprawl of Durban, the races of necessity live cheek by jowl, the very density of the population imposing a rough-and-ready co-existence and blurring the neat racial boundaries drawn on apartheid maps by the social engineers in Pretoria. Here "separate development" is visible nonsense.

Natal's landscape with its green rolling hinterland, sugar plantations, on which Indians were imported to work as coolie labour in the nineteenth century, and sub-tropical coastline, is strikingly different from the vast empty spaces of semi-arid grassland that occupy most of South Africa's interior.

Over the past nine months, the province has been largely insulated from the violent unrest which has swept black townships in other parts of the country. This says much for the discipline exerted by the conservative and Zulu-dominated Inkatha organization and its enigmatic leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, a descendant of the Zulu warrior-kings of old.

After four years during which they were not on speaking terms, Chief Buthelezi and President P. W. Botha have recently started talking to each other again, and many observers believe they are edging towards negotiation of a special constitutional settlement for Natal.

The two men need each other. Outside his Zulu heartland, Chief Buthelezi, has steadily lost support among politically aware blacks to more radical groups like the United Democratic Front and the Underground African National Congress, and badly needs something to show for his more cautious and conservative approach.

For his part, President Botha, if he is to give substance to his talk of reform and negotiation, equally badly needs a credible black leader prepared to settle for, or at least discuss, something less than undiluted black majority rule. Chief Buthelezi is the only candidate who remotely fits the bill.

Three years ago a commission of liberal academics, businessmen and politicians, appointed by Chief Buthelezi, recommended that Natal should become a semi-autonomous region under its own multi-racial administration.

The commission envisaged a universal franchise, but with power being shared between the different race groups broadly in proportion to population strength, and with some legal safeguards for minority groups, such as a right of veto on certain matters.

This was rejected out of hand by Pretoria at the time, but the cabinet is now reconsidering. One suggestion is that Natal might be turned into a miniature territorial-cum-racial federation, consisting of two units, one under Zulu majority rule and the other under white-Indian majority rule, which would share a central government.

With no white political following of any significance to put at risk in the province, Pretoria arguably has nothing to lose by using Natal as a laboratory for constitutional experiments which eventually might prove extendable, with modifications, to other provinces.

Will Chief Buthelezi play ball? He said recently that to open negotiations, he only required from Mr Botha a statement of his intent to move towards "real power-sharing with blacks". He made clear he was not asking at this stage for full black majority rule.

Police admit blacks died in township clashes

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The South African police belatedly admitted yesterday that four blacks, three men and one woman, died in the township of Duduza, South-East of Johannesburg, last Friday in clashes with patrolling anti-riot squads.

Duduza residents claimed at the weekend that at least six black youths had been shot dead on Friday in unprovoked attacks by policemen wearing balaclava helmets who conducted a house-to-house search of the township. The residents alleged that one youth was dragged from a house, taken to nearby open ground and shot, and that relatives were prevented from attending to him as he lay "swirling in agony".

Colonel Leon Mallet, spokesman for the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louise Le Grange, yesterday described such allegations as "irresponsible, upsetting and devoid of all truth".

According to the police, the deaths occurred when anti-riot patrols opened fire with birdshot to disperse "mobs of stone-throwing blacks". The black woman, they say, was killed in a collision between a car and a police armoured vehicle, the cause of which was still being investigated.

A police spokesman was unable to confirm or deny reports that policemen in Duduza wore balaclava helmets to conceal their faces. "If they wore them, it might have been because of the cold weather," he said.

Meanwhile, leaders of the Azanian People's Organization (AZAPO) have rejected police suggestions that they were responsible for the murder of four leading Eastern Cape members of the rival United Democratic Front (UDF) last month.

The Eastern Cape vice-president of AZAPO, Mr Pambili Ntloko, said the deaths were "clearly the work of the system".

Progress as wildcat strikes threatened

Hopes rise for Israel pay deal

From David Berenstein, Jerusalem

The Israeli Government and trade unions yesterday appeared to be moving towards some form of understanding on wage cuts and dismissals as negotiations intensified in a bid to salvage the Government's emergency austerity plan.

Meeting under the threat of wildcat strikes by several major unions, the Government goes ahead and uses emergency decrees to slash wages and sack thousands of public-sector workers, the Prime Minister, Mr Shimon Peres, the Finance Minister, Mr Yitzhak Mouda'i, and the Secretary-General of the Histadrut (General Federation of Labour), Mr Israel Kassar, negotiated in clear the air of much of the animosity that has characterized Government-Histadrut relations ever since the austerity programme was announced last week.

"I believe, after a few more meetings, it will be possible to arrive at an agreement with the Histadrut", Mr Mouda'i said after yesterday's meeting in the Prime Minister's office.

Mr Kassar, for his part, said after the meeting: "It seems the Government is beginning to understand that it will not be able to achieve very much through emergency decrees, and will have to start negotiating with the basis of existing wage agreements".

He noted that it was the Government's prerogative to raise prices and taxes. "But it cannot intervene in the terms of contracts arrived at between employers and workers governing the terms of their employment," he said.

Mr Kassar was scheduled to meet again with Mr Peres and Mr Mouda'i later last night, in what may be a final attempt to reach an agreement and avert massive labour unrest.

There was no firm indication yesterday of precisely what form such an agreement might take, but there has been growing speculation over the past few days that Mr Kassar will probably agree to the bulk of the proposed dismissal and wage cuts, provided that these were not made unilaterally on the strength of decrees; that the wage cuts are progressive and leave the lower income groups relatively unaffected; and that steps are taken to tax capital.

Meanwhile, the heads of several of the country's most powerful unions, including the electricity, metal, communications, port and aviation workers, yesterday served notice that they would act independently and bring the country to a standstill with or without the Histadrut approval if Mr Kassar buckled under to the Government and failed to have the emergency decrees rescinded.

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Daughter meets Shia gunmen

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Susan Grant admitted that she felt "A little queasy" as she walked up to the militia checkpoint where her father was kidnapped more than three months ago. Even the local Shia Muslim Amal militia commander, a bearded fanatic by the name of Kamal, seemed a little stunned. It's, after all, not every day that an Englishwoman marches up to a Beirut gunman and demands to know where her father is.

"We would like to help," Kamal said uneasily, two youths standing beside him with AK47 rifles slung lazily over their shoulders. "We can even show you exactly where your father was taken away".

He was polite, but clearly puzzled. The daughters of Lebanon's kidnap victims were clearly not regular visitors to the rusting hut that served as Kamal's Khalde checkpoint headquarters.

Miss Grant's father, Alec Collett, aged 63, is a British freelance journalist who was working with the United Nations when he was snatched by three armed men in a car just 150 yards from Kamal's check-



Susan Grant, daughter of Mr Alec Collett, the British journalist taken by gunmen in Beirut, with Sir David Miers, right, British Ambassador, as she leaves his west Beirut residence.

point on the edge of Beirut Airport on March 25. Kamal was not there at the time, but the suspicion lingered afterwards that his Amal militia had had something to do with it. Mr Collett had passed northwards through the roadblock, been stopped by the gunmen, and then been driven back south past the Amal men again and then off down a side road.

Save for a poorly made video of Mr Collett assuring his wife that he was well, no one has seen him since.

The gunman led us up the morning with an Amal official? Miss Grant said she would. Both the Englishwoman and the Muslim militiaman stood up, and then all of a sudden Miss Grant held out her hand to say goodbye. There was a moment of hesitation as Kamal considered the Islamic consequences of such an act. Shia Muslims usually prefer not to hold hands in this way. Then he held out his own arm.

"Ah," said Miss Grant. "So you do shake hands, after all, the gunmen of Beirut were becoming a little more human."

Two of the Tamil leaders, Mr Prabhakaran, of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, and Mr Uma Maheswaram, of the People's Liberation Organization of Tamil Eelam, are not attending the talks but have sent representatives.

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Protests mark start of Tamil talks

From Vijitha Yapa, Colombo

Jaffna, the northern capital, has been paralysed by a strike called by groups opposed to the peace talks which opened yesterday between the Sri Lankan Government and six Tamil organizations.

Shops and schools were closed as thousands of people demonstrated against the cease fire which has brought peace since June 18 to the northern province, the scene of intense violence over the last three years.

The talks between the Sri Lankan Government delegation, led by Mr H. W. Jayewardene, QC, the brother of President Jayewardene, and the six Tamil organizations — five Tamil separatist groups and the moderate Tamil United Liberation Front — had begun well.

Two of the Tamil leaders, Mr Prabhakaran, of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, and Mr Uma Maheswaram, of the People's Liberation Organization of Tamil Eelam, are not attending the talks but have sent representatives.

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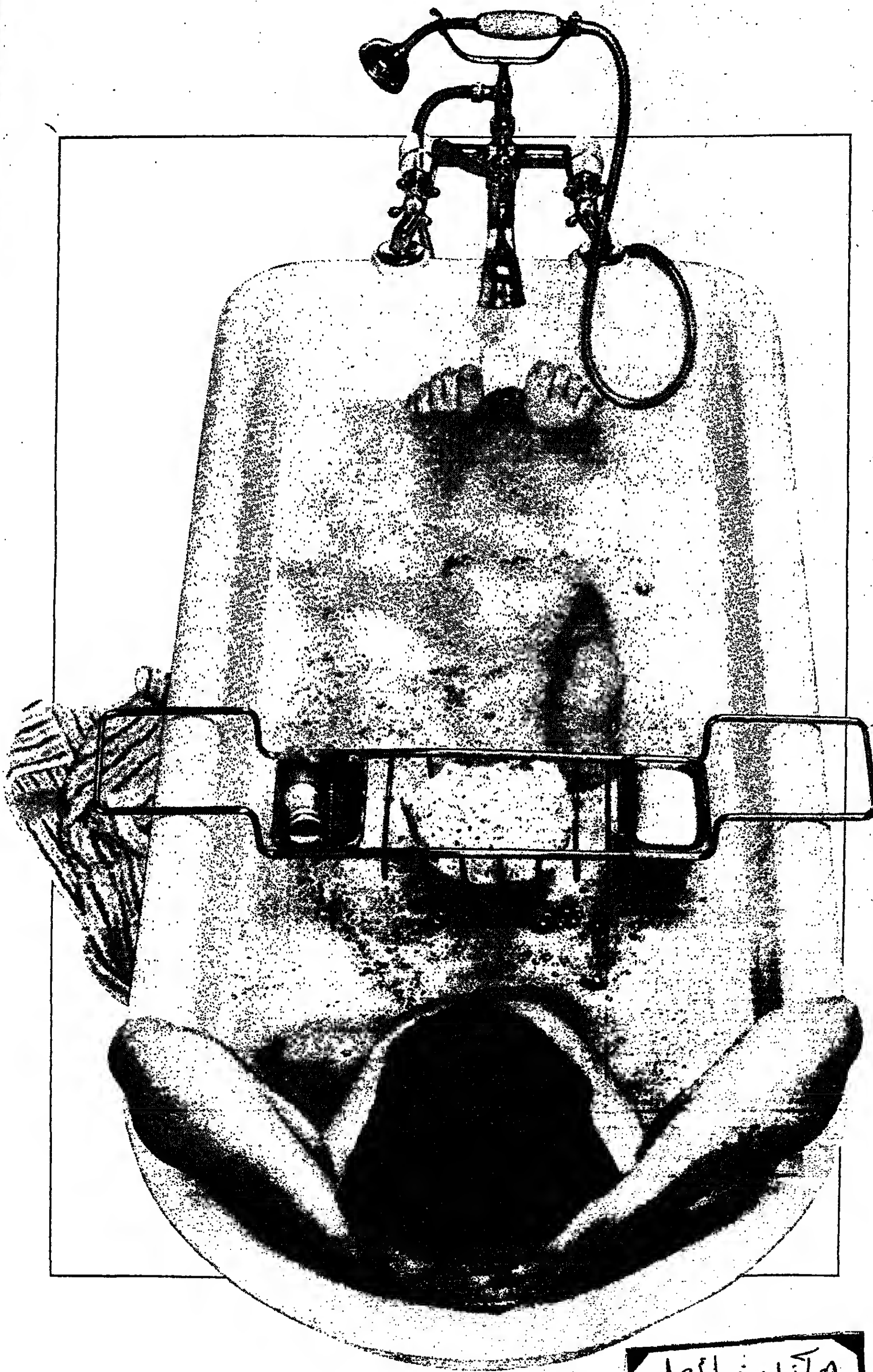
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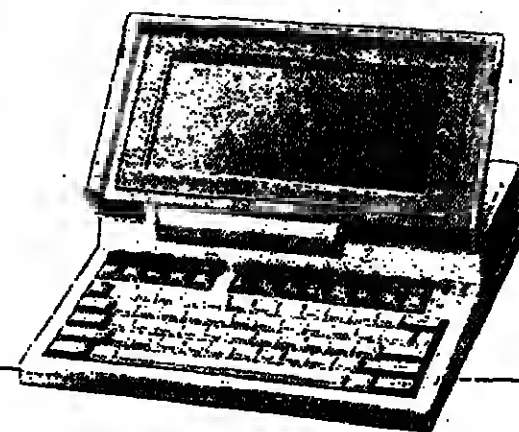
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Galleries: John
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THE ARTS

Galleries: John Russell Taylor investigates the riches on show at the Victoria and Albert Museum

The fruits of learning, forbidding to nobody

Mercifully it has not yet occurred to anyone to rechristen the Victoria and Albert Museum an Exhibition Centre - since the mere ticket office has become a "travel centre" one cannot feel totally safe - or, if it has, the temptation has been resisted. Unlucky as such a label would be, though, it would not be wholly undeserved. In the past few years, with the opening of the Henry Cole Wing and the establishment of the Boilerhouse Project in the basement, the Victoria and Albert has so augmented its old exhibition programme as to become one of the liveliest and busiest centres for temporary exhibitions in the whole of London - and this without abating at all its attentions to the needs of maintaining and enhancing the permanent collections. The old slogan "Spend a day at the V & A" has never been so constantly justified.

At the moment, for example, there are at least seven temporary exhibitions in various parts of the building, with some just off and more impending. The spread of subject-matter and approach is very satisfying - especially given that where museum exhibitions are concerned we are very difficult to satisfy: if the shows are crowd-pullers we tend to think that such commercialization should be beneath a national museum's dignity, while if they are scholarly and somewhat esoteric we also reserve the right to complain.

At present the popular end of the spectrum is represented by English Caricature, 1621 to the Present (until September 11) and Travelling With Style, a tribute to Louis Vuitton and his luggage (until September 29); the scholarly type of record exhibition by the linked shows dedicated to Bonington and J.E. C. (until September 18) and Three English Architects (until October 27); while somewhere in the middle come two shows vaguely connected with the recent American Festival, Lewis Batz Park City Photographs (until July 28) and Masterworks of Contemporary American Jewellery (until July 25). Not to mention the Boilerhouse, under separate management though the same roof, where National Character Studies in Design has been extended until July 18.

This last may, for all I know, be a crowd-puller, but it emerges as the only really weak show of them all. The idea is bright enough: an inquiry into

the question of whether, in 1985, distinct national characteristics of design can still be said to exist. This is done by setting up the show on a grid pattern, so that you can either follow through how one country approaches the design of, say, a bathroom, a telephone, a bicycle (push or motor), etc., then go on to another, or you can follow a particular theme crisscross across the room. Unfortunately, like a number of recent Boilerhouse shows, this one is over-designed and under-illuminating.

Otherwise, there is very little room for complaint. The scholarly shows are, as is becoming increasingly frequent these days, created rather to match and extend recently published books than being themselves the prime object of the exercise, with any allied publication a mere record of what we see. Though we have until recently been more used to the priorities being the second way round, there seems no reason why they should necessarily be so. A museum like the V & A is, among other things, a centre of learning and a publisher of its fruits.

At present the museum is unharmed on two valuable series of illustrated catalogues of the collection, one, in association with Batsford, covering the holdings of British watercolours in monographs, the other, recording again in monograph form, the holdings of architectural drawings. The Bonington and Print shows accompany the monographs on those artists (£4.95 each paperback, £14.95 hardback). Three English Architects makes vivid the insights offered by Alexandra Wedgwood's book on L. H. W. Pugin and the Pugin Family (£25). Pierre de la Ruffiniere du Prey's on St John Soane (£16.95) and Michael Darby's on John Pollard Seddon (£11.95).

None of these shows, as it happens, is just a passive appendage to the book. Not only does it make a tremendous difference to set eyes on originals, however good the reproductions may be, but, wherever there is an argument to be followed through or a fresh point to be made, pictures are usually better than words to do it, and a combination of the two gives us the best of all possible worlds. The most original point being made is that of the Bonington show, crisply presented in Marcia Pointon's catalogue and with the background filled, in much



Hard to beat for sheer entertainment: *Death and Life Contrasted, or an Essay on Man* by Robert Dighton (c.1752-1814) from English Caricature

greater detail, in her other new book *The Bonington Circle* (Hendon Press, £8.50).

What she convincingly builds up is a picture of much more Anglo-French interchange in the 1820s than we have ever suspected. Bonington, with his residence in France and extensive acquaintance among the most notable French painters of the day, was undeniably the most talented and original figure, but he was the centre of a

lot of activity and mutual knowledge going back to the French Revolution and continuing to exert influence up to the middle of the century. Seeing him here in the context of such associates as his teacher Louis Francia and his follower William Wild is a revelation, not only about Bonington himself but about the whole watercolour tradition, here and abroad, in the early nineteenth century.

The other revelation in what is to be seen comes with John Pollard Seddon. Apart from Aberystwyth's University College of Wales, a redoubtable Victorian Gothic mass in the middle of the seaford, Seddon is best known for his unbuilt buildings, mostly in London, mostly grandiose public or semi-public schemes like the Law Courts and the Monumental Halls intended to adjoin Westminster Abbey. There are

evidences of nearly all his plans among the almost 2,000 designs presented to the museum by his daughter in 1896, and, if Michael Darby's book handsomely repairs Seddon's comparative neglect, the drawings on show offer a convincing demonstration of why we should, after all, be interested.

Soane and Pugin have been much more extensively documented in the past, though it is always worthwhile to see J. M. Gandy's incomparably atmospheric renderings of Soane's extraordinary late interiors, or make acquaintance with the recently rediscovered throne by Pugin for the House of Lords. But it must be conceded that the main new revelations here come in Alexandra Wedgwood's book, which publishes for the first time Pugin's notes for an unfinished autobiography and his laconic work-diaries, which reveal, among other things, an astonishing amount of travel around Britain through the years.

It is, unfortunately, improbable that this was achieved in anything like the high style indicated by the Vuitton exhibition. This marks the opening of the London branch of Vuitton a century ago, and the earliest piece of luggage shown, a trunk in striped canvas, predates that by just three years. Placed as it is at the entrance to the Costume Court, the show gives off a faint, nostalgic whiff of forgotten elegance and guiltless privilege, celebrating the days when anyone who was anyone of course had to have ample accommodation during even the briefest, most informal trip for his white evening gloves, and a variety of stiff collars and bow ties.

For sheer entertainment, though, it would be difficult to beat the *English Caricature* show. This has been put together with the Yale Center for British Art, and has already been seen there and in Washington and Ottawa. It contains many unfamiliar examples as well as some old favourites, and is amazing in its revelation of the consistency behind the apparent diversity. But the brilliance - of the variety of draughtsmen shown constantly punks one to further thought, further desire to know. And it is certainly good to hear the cloistered calm of a museum shattered occasionally by a direct giggle or an out-and-out belly-laugh. It should happen more often.



Brunson: unforgettable study in terror

Opera

Powerful presence

Macbeth
Covent Garden

Not so very many tomorrows for Macbeth this time round, alas: one of the Royal Opera's most compelling Verdi productions has only two more showings, tonight and on Friday, before it takes off for Athens. It is worth many more. Not only is Elijah Moshinsky's staging as powerful as ever, but out of John Napier's immense void, and poised in ascent or descent on its dark stairways, it is Renato Bruson who returns as Macbeth, and Ghena Dimitrova who appears for the first time here as Lady Macbeth. Bruson has had both the experience and the reputation of his revelatory recorded *Macbeth* to cope with since his 1981 appearance, and his performance justifies and substantiates both. Even within his first stirrings of ambition there is a note of negativity shadowing the voice's muscle, curling back into Macbeth's own void. It presages the close mesh of awe, fear and weakness which so tellingly colours, or rather bleeds the colour from, his character in the second scene, and is the starting point of Bruson's and Verdi's unforgettable study in the evolution of terror in Act II.

At his aria "Pietà, rispetto, amore," the vocal line and its orchestra's twinning focus the fine balance between nightmare and reality which is at the heart of this production, of Bruson's interpretation and, above all, of Edward Downes's marvellous control of the score and orchestra.

For Lady Macbeth's true

accomplice is the orchestra: its shuddering subtext provides detail enough, with some wonderful wind solos, for a performance which only narrowly fails to equal Bruson's in sheer breadth of understanding. As yet, the voice and the hands are the prime movers. It is, as Verdi wanted, the voice of a devil, from its first, tingling, letter-reading appearance to the kick-start at the back of the throat which hurries it to a blood-curdling vibrato. And the wraith like *mezzo-voce* is there too, tracing Verdi's meticulous markings, feeding the vocal line with the last drops of the milk of humankindness. The bands are no less eloquent slicing the air in heroic gestures, glowing white on Macbeth's shoulder, signalling and stage-managing Act I's finale.

The subtlety of inflexion with which she bends the banquet's drinking song in all its absurdity epitomizes this production's greatest strength. Its heightening of the opera's juxtapositions of banality and deep humanity is still carried through in the smallest detail: the austere staging of Duncan's entry march, the tawdry, unnatural gilt of door and throne, the witches' cracked mirror of reality.

Reflections spread through to the minor characters, each one as assured as in their 1983 appearances. Robert Lloyd's Banquo offers the strong grain of integrity, while Dennis O'Neill's Macduff, well matched in Robin Leggate's Malcolm, voices more eloquently than ever the grief of everyman in the chaos which ensues from killing the king.

Hilary Finch

Television
A family business

It is difficult to know whether Michael Grade's commitment to the BBC's current affairs is on a par with the love of Abelard for Eloise or that of Captain Grimes for Flossie. On the one hand you have someone who at a recent meeting of the department was extolling the virtues of *Emmerdale Farm* (Yorkshire), someone, moreover, who having taken cultures of events on the night of the Brussels football riot seemed content to let discussion of them remain in the hands of sports commentators (not exactly a case where, to use Harry Carpenter's malapropism at the weekend, "the brain" was interrupted by "the brain"). On the other, you have a man whose shifting of Panorama (BBC1) to the new time of 9.15 has resulted in an audience increase of 60 per cent.

For entertainment value last night's edition of America's recent spy scandal, *Family of Spies*, must have matched all Grade's expectations. On May 30 this year one Johnny Walker was arrested after his former wife had attended a tort and reading and decided to betray him. Since 1976, when he left the US Navy (for what reason

we were not told, he had run a private detective agency and a business on the side that specialized in debugging boardrooms. He had froggy eyes, wore a toupee and owned a houseboat. "His taste was nothing," commented one colleague, "I'd call it early grotesque."

Yet, for reasons not of ideology but money - some million dollars - and backwater James Bond romance, this man bullied his family and charmed his friends into selling secrets to the Russians - secrets which according to one admiral would now require a complete change of tactics, communications and assumptions in the operation of NATO.

Tom Mangold's self-confident presentation was not enough to cover the fact he had two very different stories on his plate. Analysis of the Walker ring did not get much beyond

presenting the zanier aspect of it. This included an interview with Walker's daughter on a religious network and an admission from a neighbour that he wore priest's robes. Mangold never properly investigated the others in the ring (notably Whitworth) nor beyond money - their motives; nor the reason why it had been so easy for them to bring NATO to its knees.

The effect of all this on NATO was equally difficult to evaluate. "The full cost may never be known" was an oft and sometimes desperately repeated sentence. Given the secret nature of his material, the producer Tim Shawcross did manage to provide some intriguing characters to talk on the cryptographic importance of Walker's access.

It mainly concerned details to do with submarines, regarded as the most vital link in our nuclear deterrent strategy. "If you lose the underwater war," said Admiral Wemyss, "you lose the war. It's that simple." In the end it was easier to believe this than to understand it.

Nicholas
Shakespeare

Circle/Platz
ICA

It is good to be welcoming back the summer series of concerts at the Institute of Contemporary Arts, which provides our only live opportunity to find out how music is getting along in the minds of all but the most glamorous of foreign composers. One may not always like the answers, but at least an important door is being kept open.

Sunday night's programme was divided between two composers, both in their late thirties, both with a reputation in Germany, both little played here, except at the ICA: Walter Zimmermann and Clarence Barlow, the Anglo-Indian. Zimmermann's music is designed for anyone who has wished that Cage had written more in the style he had reached just before encountering the *I Ching*. Like Cage at that time, Zimmermann is much occupied

with Meister Eckhart, around whom he has composed a whole series of works, of which we heard three: *In der Welt sein* for tenor saxophone, *Loosing* for low string trio and *Abgeschiedenheit* for piano.

All of these, if I understand them right, are not meditations on Meister Eckhart but rather meditations with him, they think musically along similar lines, which means constantly repeating the same message that we should consider what exists rather than what it may mean.

The saxophone piece set up a variety of motifs, which it then repeated and pummelled, draining them of meaning, before it ended in a haunting coda where the player's bare breath provided a column of air to resonate with his tapping of the keys. It was an extraordinary performance by Michael Riessler.

Extraordinary, too, was the string piece, which repeatedly turns aside from a fragment of modal melody offered by the

cello (it might be plainsong) to hover delicately in fragile harmonies.

The piano piece, though, was less magical, possibly because the instrument's nuances are limited, even when Yvar Mikhaeloff is playing it, so that one listens less eagerly to sound purely as sound. Again there was the ever-present threat of melody, and hence of meaning, as the pianist's fingers trickled towards nursery rhymes, but the delectable efforts of nonsense were always in hand.

Barlow's *In Jantar an Nil*, played by the ensemble Circle under Robert H. P. Platz, was nonsense of a different sort: a process for pounding piano, percussion, wailing saxophones and strings in hideously etiolated harmonies, as single-minded and brutish, for all the difference of style, as anything by Philip Glass. But it was marvellous when it stopped in the middle for an interlude based on Renaissance music.

Paul Griffiths

Lute ensemble
Wigmore Hall

Rarely can the Wigmore Hall have seen a more dramatic entrance, or performers who had yet to play) earned a bigger cheer from a capacity audience in high spirits. The moment when 20 lutenists squeezed themselves and assorted sizes of instruments on to this small platform was indeed one to savour; not for three centuries have lutes been massed in this quantity.

The only disappointment was that the entire company only played together in three brief Stuart masque dances by Robert Johnson, reconstructed by Tim Crawford. The sound was memorable. That feathery quality so characteristic of this

most aristocratic of plucked instruments was not sacrificed; but there was far more resonance, textural firmness and definition in the bass than a normal-sized tube consort can provide. These attractive dances were generally well managed; especially impressive was the balance between the soloists' skimming decorations and the solid choral progressions of the rank and file. One held one's breath as the players negotiated the transition from dupe to triple time, but in fact the ensemble was neat, and the odd rallentando even accomplished.

This all happened after the interval in what was otherwise a comparatively normal evening, with lutes heard only three or four at a time, or relegated to the accompaniment of voices. Here, however, an enterprising

choice of repertoire turned up some pleasant discoveries. Seven pieces by the seventeenth-century Frenchman Nicolas Vallet revealed a composer who could handle the contrapuntal complexities of the four-lute medium without sacrificing elegance of melodic invention.

This quality was emphasized by the delicate tailing-off of phrases achieved by a top-quality quartet of soloists: Jakob Lindberg, Robert Meunier, Nigel North and Paul O'Dette. They also brought out the unpredictable metrical felicities of some Giovanni Pacoloni pieces.

The vocal items, including Dowland's untypically cheerful dialogue "Up, merry mates" (its creaking rhymes sung with mixed success, in some unlocatable salty dialect), had their moments of imbalance, though one could admire the dexterity of the singers' embellishments. This, however, was the lute's night.

Richard Morrison

London debut

The high point of Aisling Heneghan's Purcell Room harpsichord recital was her performance of four Soler sonatas. The Catalan composer has been even more neglected than usual this year because of the prominence given in harpsichord programmes to generally similar compositions by the tercentenarian Scarlatti. Soler's sonatas, however, have their own distinctive flavour: headstrong and vivacious, with an appealing harmonic audacity. In the magnificent F sharp major Sonata (some key for the baroque!) Miss Heneghan captured something of their effervescent inventiveness, making light of the crossed-hands hurdles and playing up the darling modulations.

Elsewhere her technique seemed slightly disorganized. As she demonstrated in the tuneful variations of Sweelinck's "Mein junges Leben hat ein End", she was too cautious and a crisp staccato touch, and an expansive opening Tocata of Bach's Partita No. 6 found her willing and able to sustain the cascading diminished chords, so that its rich chromaticism could be fully savoured. But this Partita was also marred by finger slips and sometimes Miss Heneghan's speeds sounded too fast for her own comfort. This Cheshire-born, Dublin-educated player has a gussy, spirited approach, though, and appears determined to carve a dual career as harpsichordist and pianist - a difficult and increasingly rare ambition.

Richard Morrison

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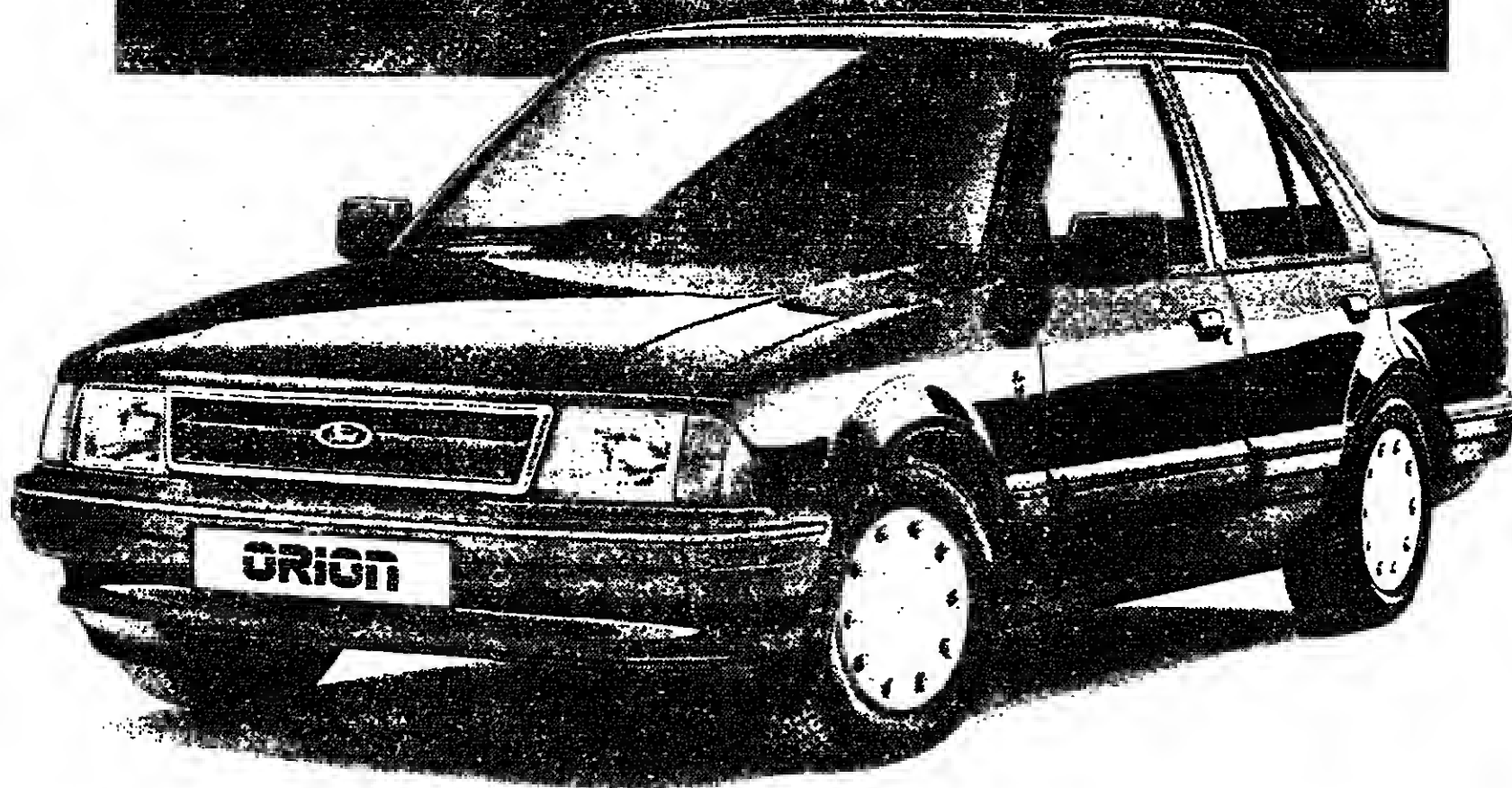
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SPECTRUM

In his final article on psychoanalysis, Anthony Clare examines the clinical evidence

Myth or medicine?

Freud's followers claim that he provided an all-embracing theory of mental behaviour.

His methods and case histories, however, leave considerable room for doubt.

Do little boys harbour deep-seated desires to sleep with their mothers and kill their fathers? Do little girls suffer from penis envy? What is the evidence to suggest that a tendency to regard the world with suspicion bordering on paranoia conceals homosexual tendencies? Psychoanalysis, when challenged for the evidence supporting these and other theories, invariably refers to the clinical situation. It is in clinical analysis, carried out behind closed doors in the consulting room, that the material emerges from patient after patient which confirms the basic insights of Freudian and post-Freudian theory.

Four or five times a week the patient comes for analysis, lies on the couch and says whatever comes into his mind. The analyst, throughout, maintains an attitude of respectful objectivity, keeps moral judgements out of the relationship and provides no details of his own personal life. Ultimately, the adult patient's recollections of childhood fears of castration, feelings of penis envy, desires for sexual intercourse with parents or whatever emerges. Or so the theory goes.

However, it has never been quite as straightforward as it sounds. For one thing, there is the problem of resistance. According to psychoanalytical theory, the patient is not readily disposed to accept the analyst's explanations of his difficulties and symptoms and merely challenges their validity. Freud's response was to exploit his patient's need for approval and to encourage them to accept his recollection of events in their early lives, when they themselves were unable to recall these hypothesised remote events.

The problem of false memory

A typical example was provided by Freud in his account of the Russian patient Sergius P. who, in the course of his analysis, told of a dream involving wolves. Freud persuaded the patient that the dream reflected that, aged 11, years, Sergius had witnessed and been distressed by the sight of his parents engaged in sexual intercourse. The patient never recollected such an episode and years later, while still remembering the dream, regarded Freud's explanation of it as "terribly far-fetched".

Even when patients do recall early childhood memories there are problems. The distinguished child psychologist, Jean Piaget, could recall the minute details of being in his baby carriage in Paris when his heroic nurse saved him from being kidnapped. Years later, however,

the nurse confessed that she had self-servingly fabricated the entire episode which Piaget had then unwittingly come to believe as authentic.

Psychoanalysis often insists that they can intuitively distinguish between what "really" happened and what the subject "imagined". Yet it is difficult to disagree with the comment of this year's Gifford lecturer, Professor Adolf Grünbaum, that it is difficult to see how in the court of science evidence should be given to the unsubstantiated beliefs of analysts that they have intuitive ability to discriminate pseudo-memories from authentic ones.

An even more difficult problem than the patient's willful or unwitting falsification is the contaminating influence on the psychoanalyst's personality. The allegedly "free" communications of the patient are strongly influenced by the values and expectations of the analyst. The smallest expressions on the analyst's face have been shown to act as significant cues as to how the allegedly objective and neutral therapist is thinking.

Fitting facts to theories

In addition, as Freud himself admitted, the memories of patients are "shaped" so as to conform to psychoanalytical theory. If the patient disputes the analyst's explanations, he is demonstrating the well-known defence mechanism of "resistance". If he accepts, he is confirming the validity of the basis of psychoanalysis. Perhaps it is not so surprising that patients in treatment within the different schools of psychoanalysis tend, under free association, to bring up for consideration the kind of material which would confirm the theories and interpretations of their particular analysis. Freudian analysis elicit material about the Oedipal complex and anxieties about castration. Jungians about archetypes, Rankians about separation anxiety, Adlerians about feelings of inferiority and Horneys about idealized images.

It has always been so. Throughout Freud's own case histories there are plentiful examples of how, using his impressive personality and his persuasive powers, he convinced his patients of the correctness of his particular interpretation, and his construction of their predicaments. The case of Little Hans is particularly instructive. Many times the 5-year-old boy was told by his father (and once by Freud) that he, the boy, nourished fearful and hostile feelings towards his father. Every time Little Hans stoutly



Wendy Hales

denied such feelings he was ignored. Eventually he yielded and this was triumphantly seized upon as evidence of the desire of male children to kill their fathers and marry their mothers. Freud was quite willing to mould and manipulate the material of the consultation room to suit his theories, and this tendency has remained in psychoanalysis to this day.

In the circumstances, it is hardly surprising that Freud's reconstructions, and those of his successors, have been deemed by some to belong more to the tradition of myth than of medicine. The novelist D. M. Thomas has actually claimed that "in his case-studies Freud was often fictionalizing... I suspect that for Freud it was just as important to get a good story, a well-shaped classical-Greek story, as to get at the truth".

Michael Shepherd, in an intriguing little monograph* has recently suggested that the similarities between Sherlock Holmes and Freud, remarked upon by writers, critics and physicians, owe much to the fact that both the fictional detective and the actual psychiatrist are twinned as the contemporary heroes of an ancient legend. He quotes W. H. Auden's exposition of the detective story which surmises that the fantasy at the heart of the genre is "of being restored

to the Garden of Eden... the driving force behind this day-dream is a feeling of guilt, the cause of which is unknown to the dreamer. The fantasy of escape is the same, whether one explains the guilt in Christian, Freudian or any other terms".

Freud's cases as literature

So while psychoanalysis continues to decline in medical and psychiatric circles, its wider appeal shows little change. While much of classical psychoanalysis has lost its scientific pretensions, its claims in recognition as a method of enquiry, a form of literature, seem to flourish.

In a particularly perceptive essay, Steven Marcus argues that Freud's case histories are "a new form of literature": creative narratives containing their own analysis and interpretation. Like living works of literature, "the material they contain is always richer than the original analysis and interpretation that accompany it". For these reasons, Marcus concludes, future generations will continue to find in these writings a language they are seeking and a story to be told.

For some psychiatrists, too, analysis still retains its appeal. Perhaps it is as much due to

what Ernest Gellner in a recent critical hook on psychoanalysis has termed "the vacuum principle" - psychoanalysis, supplied the need for an all-embracing, totally explanatory, tightly closed theory of mental functioning. Its removal, however scientifically justified, leaves a gap. F. A. Hayek may well be right in prophesying that men will look back on this as an age of superstition chiefly connected with the names of Karl Marx and Sigmund Freud, while Peter Medawar's portrayal of psychoanalysis as "the most stupendous confidence trick of the century" may, in retrospect, be regarded as a huff's eye hit.

But psychoanalysis, precisely because it appears to fill a need, because it promises relief through the implementation of its ideas and adherence to its practices and because, in a time when many are seeking advice on how to live, it appears to hold the key, can be expected to linger on - even while its audacious assertions have been steadily eroded.

Anthony Clare is Professor and Head of the Department of Psychological Medicine, St Bartholomew's Hospital, London.

*Sherlock Holmes and the Case of Dr Freud, by Michael Shepherd (Tavistock Publications, £2.95).

*The Psychoanalytic Movement, by Ernest Gellner (Paladin, £3.50).

Real-life television drama in the Border country

According to the old television industry saw, the Border area of ITV has more sheep than viewers. Surprisingly, the joke is based on fact. Every single member of Border's 728,388 human population is matched by 6.26 sheep, or so the census says. And looking at the woolly specks munching away on hillsides from Kendal to Berwick on the west coast, on the Isle of Man, across the Scottish border as far as Stranraer and beyond Peebles to within commuting distance of Edinburgh, it is, for once, easy to believe such statistics.

Border Television, which has held the franchise for the area since 1961, is one of the smallest yet, most sprawling members of the family of 15 ITV companies, and, for most of its existence, deeply conservative and shy of the public stage.

All that is likely to change, for better or worse. The external pressures which are starting to reshape British broadcasting are already being felt by the ITV network, and it may be in the modest Carlisle offices of Border that the shock waves are most acute.

A short train ride away in Newcastle, Tyne Tees Television is trying to cut costs by shedding more than a hundred staff. But Tyne Tees will remain a programme-maker even after its exit.

The late which faces Border if there is no improvement in the advertising market goes far deeper than lost jobs. The station stands to lose its very identity, forged through the ability to make regional programmes. And if it does, will the rest of regional television in Britain start to take a back seat too?

One of the company's former senior executives certainly thinks so. "Border is just the beginning," he said. "In a few years time there will only be six or seven ITV companies in Britain because that is the only way you can be viable."

Peter Brownlow, Border's finance director, readily admits that the threat is real and may not be dispelled by the company's recent call for early retirement among its staff and other economies. Cancelling the window-cleaning contract and



Melvyn Bragg: Can he help turn the tide?

ending first-class travel for everyone may still not staunch the losses the company has been facing since January.

"If there is no return we will have to reassess what we are going to do," says Brownlow. The company's programme controller, Paul Corley, brought in to make Border a real force on the ITV network after pioneering *The Tube* for Channel 4, is equally worried.

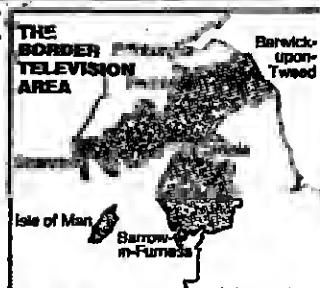
"We're trying to keep our heads above water until the upturn," he said. "But nobody has got any figures to prove there will be an upturn. If there isn't we are in a very hairy position. If this continues all of ITV will have to reassess what it is really about."

Ironically, if financial constraints force Border back into being little more than a relay station for national television, it will find itself in familiar territory. The company was thought so uneconomic for years that it was allowed astonishing leeway by the IBA. There was little programming, and abysmal internal industrial relations.

Tensions came to a head nearly three years ago when the station was closed by a technicians strike. The management lost the battle and were swiftly replaced. Jim Graham, a rising BBC star who was then heading the Corporation's secretariat in London, was attracted to the post of managing director, and Brownlow, from United Newspapers, and Corley, followed.

For virtually the first time Border tried to make programmes for the ITV network.

PROFILE OF THE BORDER AREA



Border, ITV's second largest region, geographically, after Grampian, stretches from north of Barrow-in-Furness, through the Lake District and across the Scottish border to Stranraer and east to Berwick and Eyemouth. The area also includes the Isle of Man.

Largely agricultural, the area has 279,000 television-watching households - 1.3 per cent of the national total. Border is the second smallest ITV company; only Channel TV has fewer employees, 75 compared to Border's 240.

The last annual report by the Carlisle-based company, for the year 1983/84, showed that it received nearly £7m in advertising revenue, less than 1 per cent of the whole of the United Kingdom television advertising cake. The next annual report,

due in a few weeks, will reveal that last year's record profit of £550,000 has turned into a loss, and that there has been little, if any growth in advertising.

Border currently pays £144,000 in Channel 4 subscriptions and £61,266 in IBA rentals each year. Thames Television pays £26,547,000 for Channel 4, and £9,498,147 for rentals.

David Hewson

America's Cup fever runs over Down Under

If you didn't know there were more than 18 months to go you might well think the 1987 America's Cup was happening next week.

Yet the fevered grip that the competition has already taken on Perth is by no means premature. There is, after all, so much to be done. All those elegant 12-metre boats to be designed, built, modified and tested; crews to be selected and trained; plus weather, sea conditions and tactics to be calculated and computerized.

The first American and Italian contenders were on the scene before Christmas, eagerly turning up against each other. Now 16 foreign syndicates from six countries have declared themselves challengers, each of which must put up £38,000 in bank guarantees before the end of September. And there seems likely to be half-a-dozen would-be Australian defenders. The blue ensign will be carried by the Royal Thames Yacht Club.

But the operational side of the great event represents but a part of the mammoth task - and sums of money - involved in the organization and marketing of the event. Western Australians are meticulously preparing for an expected bonanza for their lovely, sun-baked capital, its neighbouring port of Fremantle, downstream at the mouth of the Swan River, and hopefully a tourist boom for the whole of the state that occupies a third of a continent. Since Australia 11's remarkable victory at Newport Rhode Island in September, 1983, caused the New York Club to unbolt the famous trophy, it has been plain that its defence on the tough seas off Fremantle was going to bring world fame and fortune.

In fact, Perth was already very much on the map of those knowing travellers who regard it as the most attractive city of the Southern Hemisphere. It has thrived on its geographical remoteness, thousands of miles



Place for a race: Perth's sunny shoreline

and many flying hours from other population centres.

The settlement was established half a century later than its eastern counterparts, so Perth's shining high-rise skyline, best viewed across the lake-like expanse of the river, throws its shadows over fewer pretty wrought-iron balconies and dignified period houses than do those of Sydney and Melbourne.

But plenty of handsome mid-19th century colonial architecture remains, especially in Fremantle. It proudly preserves, and protects, a heart of fine Victorian and Edwardian streets and will continue firmly so to do against all the pressures of providing for a probable million visitors down for the Cup with £800 million to spend. Lacking the stridency of Sydney, unrelaxed more relaxed, the community is, nonetheless, among the most prosperous in Australia.

To the bogged mind of the visitor it seems that nearly every day brings an announcement of a new multi-million-dollar twist to the unfolding plot of the America's Cup.

Estimates of the total cost of the foreign syndicates of mounting the challenge start at the equivalent of £100 million. The defenders will probably spend

half as much. Individual budgets range from £3 million to £10 million.

It all seems eminently reasonable. The price of putting one boat on the water approaches £3 million and some contenders foresee going to a second and even a third to get it right.

Then there is a new, extra marina, the upgrading of the telecommunications services, a six-month festival of sporting events and the state's first custom complex £160 million for that, but it does include a hotel and a convention centre.

Among the outsiders that do not come cheap will be a flotilla of floating hotels and grandstands. The corporate and VIP yachts will include one ordered for his brewery by Australia's hero, Alan Bond, who headed the winning team at Newport. Around £5½ million has bought him a 50-metre motor vessel with barndoor and executive gymnasium, but it is rated small beer compared to some of those coming from the United States. The masses are going to have to make do on full-size ocean-going liners chartered for trips from Sydney.

Demand for accommodation has done no harm at all in Fremantle's property values. The New York Yacht Club were in early buying an apartment block to house their crew.

Recently the British have reportedly put down a deposit on a property for similar purposes and snapped up a crayfish boat and a motor launch as a support craft.

Perth and Fremantle will have to be shipshape by October next year. It is then that the aspiring foreign challengers put to sea for up to 500 races to chase the single boat that will confront the defenders from January 31, 1987.

It comes as a surprise to people like me that the Americans will not necessarily get a crack at the Australians. These proceedings are the responsibility of the Yacht Club Costa Smeralda, of Sardinia. Its president, the Aga Khan, is deeply involved and heads an Italian syndicate in strong contention.

Meanwhile, the tall trophy stands secure floodlit behind

thick glass, in the upstairs observation room of the hallowed, gleaming white Royal Perth Yacht Club, which has the responsibility for selecting its defender.

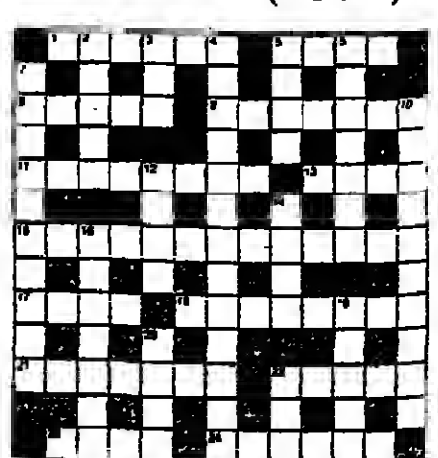
Locally there is confidence that they will see President Reagan for the big race. If they do, like all his visiting fellow countrymen - will no doubt feel obliged to force a grim smile at the yellow number plates on cars - "WA - home of the America's Cup", they proclaim.

But the Western Australians do not mean it as a joke. It took 132 years to get the cup and they reckon it is staying in their big glass case at least as long as that. Whether it does or not, beautiful Perth will surely blossom with more and more visitors. It doesn't need a boat-race. But it sure helps.

Alan Ponsford

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FASHION by Suzy Menkes



Above: menswear has not been a strong suit at the college shows this season in spite of commercial interest. The trend is away from casual wear towards tailoring. Jacquard coat: Keith Wheeler, St Martin's.



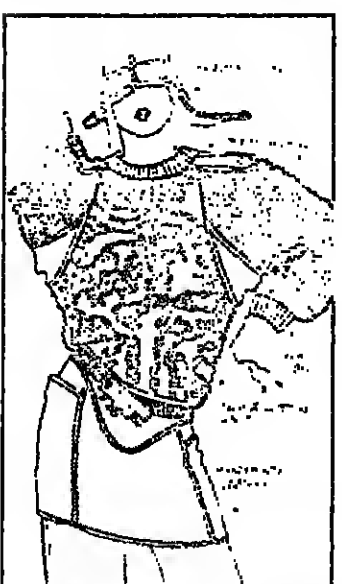
Above left: a mid Sixties revival and a strong feeling for synthetic fabrics puts shiny, space-age fabrics to the fore. Silver jacket with fake fur by Vanessa Fenwick, Kingston. Above right: textures and proportion is still the fashion story for students. Black and white tweed jacket with herringbone silk by Patricia Hoban, RCA.



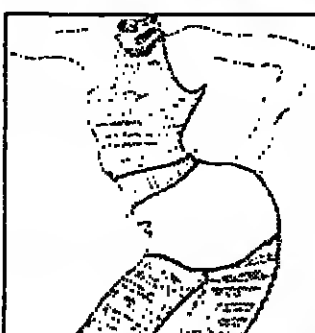
Above left: the print is important with textile schools producing bold abstracts. Smaller mixed prints of the hippie era are budding. Peasant prints: Gail Walker-Reilly, Harrow. Above right: interesting surfaces and textures combine with prints to give focus to an outfit. Paul Singleton printed on fleece for Bridget Fella, RCA.



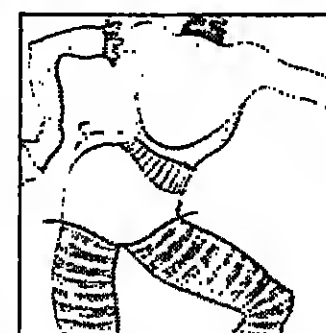
MAJORS IN STARDOM



Above: Out-of-town colleges are placed in the front row as talent spots. This year's included Lize and Jacqueline Jacobson of Durham Bis and Dr Lupa Maraniti from MaxMara in Italy.



Above: One Step Ahead, an exhibition of creative forces from Britain's colleges at Hyper-Hyper, 26-40 Kensington High Street from Thursday. Sparky knits: Elaine Waller, Newcastle.



Above: Courtelle award-winning childrenswear for C & A by Amanda Lawrence, Ravensbourne.



Above: knitting is a perennially creative area for the colleges. Machine knits now rival hand-knit and print competes with patterned stitchcraft. Cave painting knit and print on jersey: Norma Greenaway, St Martin's.



Photographs: Warren Harrison, Denis Jones, Paul Massey

FASHION EDITOR'S COMMENT

In the old silver screen cliché, fashion moguls are placed in the front row as talent spots. This year's included Lize and Jacqueline Jacobson of Durham Bis and Dr Lupa Maraniti from MaxMara in Italy.

There are too many colleges showing too much work in too many places. This is the season of gaudy and youthful, when this fashion editor is alternately ashamed at having got to so few showings and enraged by the attendant groupies, the unrelenting invitations to see the shows have an

unbridled exuberance, new frontiers in knitting, original treatments of colour or fabric. That is why foreign companies look to the British schools, why journalists go to the shows and why Lydia Kemény, the principal of St Martin's, can reel out the names of designer houses who are advertising on their college notice board for talent.

The colleges are supposed to be divided between the B.A. or more "creative" courses and the B-Tech grouping. All by comparison with American or German fashion schools, offer very little training in the crucial backroom skills of pattern cutting and making.

Without a profound understanding of the way that the

construction of fashion has changed, lightening and giving fluidity to the garments, the most avant garde drawing-board design will not be translated as modern fashion.

The reason that many British-trained designers go abroad, is that they do not have the all-round skills that make them useful to a small fashion company. I wonder if any of them know that pattern cutters are more highly prized and sought-after in the trade than designers and that their stars can command annual salaries of £20,000?

This season's Royal College graduates gave a spectacularly bad show, although some of its component parts — knitwear, graphic prints and the use of textures — were interesting. The general impression was that the class of '85 had got stuck up a creek with far too much fabric.

Their drooping asymmetric wraps and hanging shirt tails recalled Yohji Yamamoto of two years ago. As the established designer Victor Edelstein put it to me when I asked if he could see any line or theme to the clothes: "The body must be somewhere in the middle trying to keep it all on."

I think the time has come for colleges to make a selection of their students and show in the end-of-term parade only the best work which has earned high grades. This would encourage a spirit of competition, and cut down on the time and energy needed to look fairly at the college work.

One Step Ahead is the aptly named title of a show which picks out some of the best and most creative students, emphasizes that creativity, and gives them an opportunity to show and sell it. "One step at a time" might be a wise slogan for the fashion colleges, whose embryo designers have everything to learn about real fashion life: the ability to develop and sustain creativity, steady growth, marketing as well as the ability to cut and sew.

The all-star college shows seem to me to encourage student designers to run before they can run up a seam.

The star of the college shows was a white shirt. It appeared in nine variations on a theme as a Kingston project, and it was the best thing I saw in three weeks of student showings.

White shirts do not make good pictures, nor do they make a student's reputation as Britain's answer to Karl Lagerfeld or as the graduate most likely to be flown to Milan to work for the Missoni's. But the triumph of the fresh white shirt over the Venetianish, the elaborate and the over-styled degree collections highlighted what is wrong with the annual college shows.

They have become a parade of self-indulgence in which students with strong person-

David Hewson

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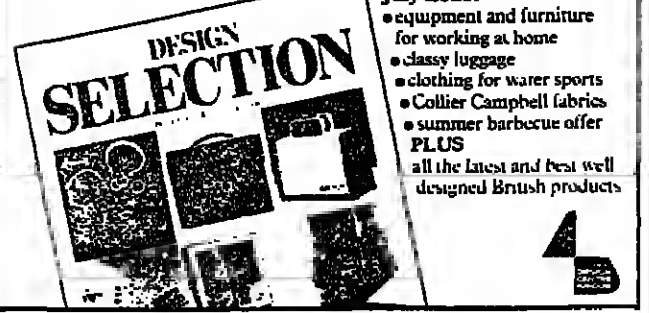
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THE TIMES DIARY

Portsmouth Rock

The Tories really must be in trouble. Who have they just appointed to help improve presentation of government policies, advise ministers before television appearances, and generally prepare for the next election? None other than Patrick Rock, the man who contrived to lose both the winnable seat of Crewe at the last election and the Portsmouth by-election one year later where he was defending a seemingly impregnable 12,335 majority. Rock, Mrs Thatcher's former correspondence secretary who has just left the CBI, will be assistant director to Robin Harris, new head of the Conservative Research Department, who told me yesterday that Rock was quick effective and has "the sort of skills crucial in getting information together to fight the next election." It would be bitchy and wrong to suggest that because someone didn't win a by-election their evident talents should not be used, he said. Rock is also the man who did his Portsmouth chances no good by talking on television about a hospital that was not in the constituency.

Neil's best man

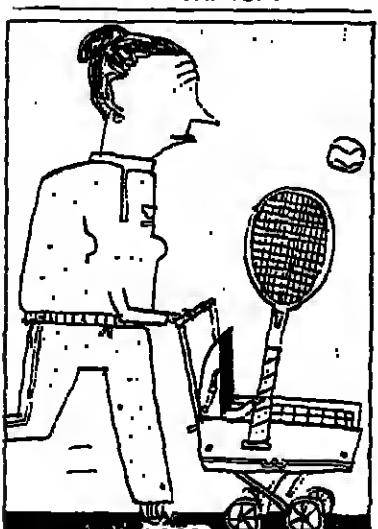
At Watworth Road, meanwhile, speculation is rife about who will succeed Nick Grant this autumn as Labour publicity director. Names floated include Tony Robinson, the EEC socialist group's press officer, Helen Liddell, Labour's Scottish regional secretary and unsuccessful candidate for the party's general secretaryship in January, former Lambeth MP John Tilley, and Ken Livingstone's press officer, Nita Clarke, closely associated with the GLC's brilliant anti-abortion campaign and in need of a job when it goes. Another suggestion is *Urris* industrial editor Geoffrey Goodman, the sort of media heavyweight Kinnoch wants. But could he be tempted to take on such a thankless task within an ideologically hampering organization for a likely salary of £23,000 a year?

Even the dedicated souls to the Treasury have a sense of humour. Instead of "Dress optional," invitations to a retirement party for press officer George MacRae read: "Dress - fiscal."

All change

Roy Hattersley loses no opportunity to denounce any possible post-election Labour deal with the hated - and now feared - Alliance. Last month he denounced such an idea as "profoundly dangerous" to democracy. At the weekend, after Brecon, he promised that the Alliance, which exists to horse-trade with one of the major parties, would never horse-trade with Labour. Can this be the same Roy Hattersley who, as a junior minister during the 1977 Lib/Lab pact which kept Labour in power, portrayed Labour and Liberals as "men and women of public spirit and practical common sense who have agreed to work together in the national interest" and who "have committed themselves to placing the pursuit of economic recovery above all other ends?"

BARRY FANTONI



Rival pitch

There is a limit, it seems, to the commitment to racial harmony of *Tribune* and *New Statesman*. The two left-wing publications turned up for their annual cricket match in Wood Green, north London, on Sunday to discover a West Indian team called Ebony laying claim to the double-bowled pitch. Far from deferring to Ebony's superior ethnic credentials, the journalists stood their ground, whereupon the West Indians "occupied" the field. Five vandals of "Haringey" council security men with dogs were unable to remove them. The frustrated blacks eventually decamped to Enfield.

Public viewing

The British Council has cravenly banned work "critical of Nato countries" from a poster exhibition it is sponsoring at the National Theatre from this week. The council likes the Indian health education posters by Bob Linney and Ken Meharg but takes a dim view of their political prints which point out, for example, that the cost of an American fighter plane would buy 40,000 pharmacies. "We exist to promote Britain, not to denigrate other countries," says the Council. In revenge, Linney and Meharg are (re)postering London with samples of the blacklisted exhibits.

PHS

Britain's choice: train or drain

by Tom King

British companies spent on average only 0.15 per cent of turnover on training last year - so little that it hardly shows up in the balance sheet. That is one seventh of the American figure and one fourteenth of the best in West Germany.

Investment in training is an essential component of every successful business. Unless there is a trained and motivated workforce its growth, output and productivity targets will not be met.

All over the country, even in the areas of highest unemployment, employers complain about a shortage of skilled labour. I ask those employers: What are you doing about it? How much are you spending on training this year? Why not set a target of 5 per cent of the payroll for 1985/86? At a time when profits have on average increased sharply, shouldn't there be a conscious decision to invest a share of them back into training?

It is ironic that every company report and accounts includes the most meticulously accurate calculations of depreciation of building and plant and their replacement cost, yet no such assessment is made of the knowledge and skills of those who will utilise these resources. Would anyone suggest that the latter depreciate any but less quickly than any fixed assets? It is time that investors and the Stock Exchange took an

interest in what provision companies are making to maintain and enhance the level of skills and competence of their workforce.

There is a message to individuals as well. In a world of rapidly changing technology there was never a more important time to train or re-train. Because it is the trained people with the necessary skills who are most in demand.

Employees who have not received training recently should ask their employer why. If the employer seems unenthusiastic, they should consider ways of undertaking the training themselves. In some major companies in West Germany more than half the employees are undertaking self-improvement courses in their own time with part of the cost paid for out of their own pocket. In this country we tend to leave the initiative to employers, with the result that we are undertrained and less skilled than our counterparts abroad.

Some people, particularly in the older age groups, are put off training by the thought of going back to the classroom. The video, the microcomputer and the cassette recorder all add new dimensions for people to be able to

train privately, at their own speed, at home, or in the car, bus or train going to work.

The government is launching a national effort to improve the amount and quality of training. We have just announced our intention to develop a two-year Youth Training Scheme so that training becomes an accepted part of the route for young people from school to work. We have launched an adult training strategy designed to get across to everyone the importance of training and re-training throughout working life.

We are doubling the number of government-supported training opportunities for adults and greater emphasis on upgrading skills and training in new technology. We have trebled the resources for the Open Tech to develop new and exciting ways of learning and open up more opportunities for adults to train in their own time.

The message is clear: we need a sustained effort by all concerned, government, employers, and trade unions, to step up the whole scale of training at all levels, at all ages. Whether our first concern is competitiveness of efficiency, markets or jobs, the message is the same: either we train more or we shall lose.

The author is Employment Secretary.

George Urban on the recently published memoirs of Andras Hegedus, prime minister of Hungary during the 1956 uprising, in which he seeks exculpation for 40 years of communism

Stalinist who saw the light

The confessions of Andras Hegedus are unique in that he looks back on the deeds and misdeeds of the time of Stalin, including his own, from two different points of observation. He sees them, on the one hand, with the eyes of a now vaguely social democratic student of history whose catharsis began soon after the suppression of the 1956 Hungarian uprising, and has yet to run its course. That is Hegedus Mark II, the enlightened, rational, broadminded, even sweet-tempered sociologist of the 1980s, ready to concede a point and indulge in self-mockery.

But he also, sees them with the eyes of the former Stalinist whose actions and judgements he would like to see weighed in the light of the whole ideological and social milieu into which history and his own temper had propelled him. Hegedus Mark I wants to be understood, not excused.

A sense of guilt weighs heavily on his mind in both contexts. It runs through his revelations with the force of some unpaid debt to history and the Hungarian people. But it is, perversely, a sense of guilt private to the world of those great political sinners who, having done wrong, would still not be judged by the yardstick of "ordinary" justice. Hegedus Mark II is incredulous about the follies of his earlier incarnation.

He finds, with Dr Johnson, the remembrance of a crime committed in vain to be one of the most painful of reflections. "... a consciousness of guilt was present in our minds, but we never spoke about it. Again and again, we suppressed it and found ideological arguments for justifying what we were doing."

Hegedus's signal contribution is his disclosure of the grave unease with which even highly dedicated leaders of the Communist takeover used to feel the end without willing the means - a weakness in a democracy but a virtue in a totalitarian system. While secretary of the Communist Youth Association in 1945 he was invited to send members of his movement to the execution of two Hungarian Nazis and to watch the executions himself.

"I didn't doubt that the verdicts were justified," he said, "but I was taken aback by the thought of having to watch an execution myself. And I was even more frightened by the prospect of seeing my still fledgling organization of university youth exposed to the demented fury of the mob."

This duality runs through his entire political life. Hegedus was, as he tells us in a variety of memorable phrases, captivated by "the enchantment of power", too weak to abandon the "pleasurable obsession with power". Facing a cheering crowd from the Prime Minister's platform, he was aware that the applause concealed hatred, "but this feeling was suppressed in my mind by the magic sensation of power."

At the same time Hegedus lived in fear - the fear of what Moscow might do to him if he failed to toe the line, and the fear of retribution if he did. With prison and the hangman's noose never far out of sight, the first proved stronger. This kept him in line. But when, following Rakosi's dismissal, the visiting Mikoyan offered him the post of first secretary of the party Hegedus declined.



The job would have required a "ruthlessness and militancy I did not possess". Under Stalin no such refusal would have been tolerated. But with the despot gone, Hegedus ducked the highest prize, and the greatest danger.

Fear and shame are the words that haunt us in the memoirs of this once powerful apparition. It was fear prompted, surprisingly, by conscience. For whatever Leninism might have dinned into him about the relative, indeed the nullity, of moral values, Hegedus's sense of right and wrong never completely deserted him.

His wrongdoings were suffused by an awareness of the betrayal he was helping to enact. His nemesis sprang from cowardice, not hubris. Hegedus was lucky. Under a different political constellation he and his fellow Stalinist leaders might have had to face a court stern than the court of history which he is now inviting to utter an opinion, if not judgment, on his career. He is contrite, but he seeks explanations, not forgiveness.

For us, shame and contrition coming from a leading Stalinist carry an unusual message. For a society in which the sophisticated effort to deny the existence of either, or more, than they see is Hegedus's contrition suggests that a hardy morality can and does thrive under oppression. Could it be that it thrives particularly well under oppression?

"I am ashamed, I was wrong," Hegedus tells us, "and I must share

responsibility for the fate of Hungary after 1945 - above all, for having imposed a foreign system on the Hungarian nation."

Such sentiments are seldom articulated by politicians, least of all by the former leaders of totalitarian regimes whether of the right or the left - though Spenser comes to mind as another example. They put Hegedus closer to the moral universe of Solzhenitsyn than that of Khrushchev. They give us a modicum of reason to believe that even where fanaticism and personal ambition mutually reinforce each other, as they so often do in the vipers of tyrannical regimes, the search for the "true" truth and the "right" measure of things is seldom entirely abandoned.

That collective dark night of the mind which Lenin hoped for and Orwell feared has just not come about. It may yet do so. Stalin, Mao and Pol Pot are formidable reminders of the human potential for evil. But we seem to have been given a reprieve.

Hegedus has long been suspected of calling in the Soviet forces to quell the Budapest uprising of 1956. Here again, it is his portrayal of the mentality of an uneducated and frightened cabal that fascinates more than his blow-by-blow account of what happened. His sketch of his own reaction to the first whiff of revolution on October 23 is an aperçu of the rest of his recollections.

"I put down the receiver, got to my feet and looked out of the window. I could see that the head of

the demonstration had reached the middle of the Margaret Bridge. It was a terrifying sight. Even if I had not seen it coming, I should then have realized that here was national resistance developing against the central leadership and against the policies of the old leaders, including myself. I saw quite clearly - this is it, the people are coming!"

Was Hegedus aware of the irony of his situation? Was he reminded of Lenin's observation that successful revolutions occur only when popular discontent coincides with the collapse of self-confidence in the ruling classes? Four days later the revolution was triumphant and Hegedus was flown to Moscow to save him from the fury of the people.

The exceptional interest of Hegedus's revelations lies in what he tells us about the inner mechanics of oppression and the mind of the oppressors. It was not true under Stalin and it is not true today, that the Soviet empire is shaped by a single centre of power articulating a clear political will.

In reality, Soviet leadership is to some extent conditioned by the local "correlation of forces" and especially the character of the local communists. Under Stalin most communist leaders on the periphery were ready, indeed they were zealous, to be led and deceived under the auspices of an ideology they did not understand but nevertheless fervently embraced because it enabled them to blow up a hated order, punish their enemies and assert themselves in the name of the will of history. If slavery it was, it was sweet slavery.

The men and the exceedingly few women Hegedus talks about were not "politicians" in any accepted sense of the word but party functionaries - a self-replenishing religious order with an unerring compass and self-imposed discipline.

The more remarkable, then, that Hegedus eventually rid himself of the faith, the obedience and now, perhaps, of the shame too. The need to believe, the success of self-deception and the nagging doubt that "none of this may, after all, be true" are the psychological triad that make this book a unique document of our time. They demonstrate yet again that even despots and the servants of despotism like to retire at night with a clear conscience - and if the price of that conscience is the reversal of the entire enterprise in which reason, decency, compassion and freedom have meaning, reverse it they will.

Hegedus doubts whether his experiences are likely to be relevant to the future of Western Europe. The lure of Marxism-Leninism and the quest for totalitarian solutions are, he avers, dead there. It is, he thinks, in the Third World that the metaphors of his life and work as a warning, because it is in the Third World countries that the Utopia of Marxism-Leninism offers alluring solutions to backwardness and poverty. "I hope," he says, "that my experiences will not be lost on them."

The author is director of Radio Free Europe.

Patrick Cosgrave

Who will do a Baldwin?

"I have decided," ran a letter to *The Times* in June 1918, "to realize 20 per cent of that amount far-estate worth £380,000 or say £120,000 which will purchase £150,000 of the New War Loan, and present it to the Government for cancellation." The signature, FST, concealed and revealed: the initials stood for Financial Secretary to the Treasury: the man thus disposing of a substantial part of his wealth to the state was Stanley Baldwin.

In the course of his letter Baldwin had other, and in my view, important things to say. Thus: "The whole country is exhausted. By natural reaction, not unlike that which led to the excesses of the Restoration after the reign of the Puritans, all classes are in danger of being submerged in a wave of extravagance and materialism. It is so easy to live on borrowed money; so difficult to realize that you are doing so, it is so easy to play, so hard to learn that you cannot play for long without work. A fool's paradise is only the anteroom to a fool's hell."

Today Baldwin is from time to time invoked by the Prime Minister's critics - not least among them Lord Stockton - as a paragon of the eminent school of Toryism. It is true that he was generally in favour of schemes for social improvement, to be funded by the taxpayer. But, to employ the cant phrase, he put his money where his mouth was. I have yet to hear that any of those individuals who want the government to spend its way out of unemployment have realized 20 per cent of their assets and donated the same to the Treasury.

The principle is clear. Politicians who enjoy a thrill in the handling of the nation's purse have no obligation, general or particular, to be other than careful in the husbanding of their own resources. Margaret Thatcher, however, has declined to accept any salary increase through her tenure as First Lord of the Treasury, Enoch Powell, during the whole of his parliamentary career, has declined to accept any increase in salary voted for by the House of Commons without the supervision of a general election. Indeed, early in February of this year Powell refused the most recently ordained rise in MPs' pay.

"Members of Parliament," he told his constituents in February 1954, "are the only people who can vote themselves an increase out of the public pocket; that is a very responsible position to be in. Should an actual increase be made, I should regard it as my duty not to accept it as long as this Parliament lasts."

The simple, moral character of these positions is clear. Members of Parliament - the argument runs - should not give themselves pay increases, unless their employers - the voters - approve. Approval is signified by the return of a given member to his seat at a general election.

On the other hand the House of Commons almost daily supports the monetary burdens on their

fellows citizens. Sometimes, indeed, they have only the haziest grasp of what those burdens will be. The first and second Wilson governments, for example, introduced supplementary benefit and the State Earnings Related Pension Scheme.

The evident logical fallacies in both - that they created obligations that could not, of their nature, ever be fulfilled satisfactorily - were passed over by the front benches of both parties in a cloudy atmosphere of competitive goodwill. Today the financially ruinous character of supplementary benefit is matched only by the dissatisfaction its administration creates.

I am, however, concerned here not with details, but with the morality of using power to spend other people's money while hoarding one's own. Sir Ian Gilmour, Francis Pym and Edward Heath have uncompromisingly accepted the salary increases the House has awarded itself. In mounting clamour, however, they urge Mrs Thatcher to extract from the rest of us cash to be used in ways which they believe will be of benefit to the nation.

There is at least an argument about whether they are wise in their proposals and, I must confess, I have never taken any of them seriously as economic thinkers. But I would treat with very much greater respect any one of them who wrote to *The Times* to say that they were contributing a fifth of his assets to the Treasury. That would be something.

The whole moral point of Baldwin's great letter was that those who could set a financial example to the country should do so. There are, of course, many MPs who could set such an example only at the cost of severe hardship to their families. Nonetheless I find revolting the resistance of the House to the government's attempt to restrict pay increases of MPs. I take my hat off to Dennis Skinner for his steadfast refusal to indulge in the perks of a parliamentarian's life and for the donation of his salary to the NUM during the recent strike.

Those most vociferously and publicly opposed to Mrs Thatcher within the ranks of her own party, however, are people who would largely suffer neither disruption nor starvation by parting with a fifth of what they own. Let them do so then, before they try to bully her into annexing more of my own modest income.

I will point the moral, as Dr Johnson almost said, and add the tale. Mrs Thatcher and Powell, to mention again the heroine and the hero of this piece, enjoy economy on the public and practise economy in the personal claims they make on the public purse. Their conduct is both logical and moral. Those opposed to them enjoy assault on the purses of those far more modestly endowed than themselves, but take the greatest care not merely to preserve, but to increase, their own assets. Not one of them should ever dare to invoke the name of Stanley Baldwin as part of the Tory tradition they claim to represent.

moreover... Miles Kingston

Zap them with the zabaglione

Moreover Enterprises are delighted to announce a new list of books from their subsidiary, Mills and Bang, publishers of romantic military fiction. Romance for the ladies, bloodshed and violence for the chaps - no wonder all our publications are international best-sellers. Here are this month's classics.

A Parachute for Polly, by Letitia Glesing.

Polly wanted to master nouvelle cuisine, but she also wanted to travel and see far-flung places and people, so she joined the Catering Corps. Little did she realize that in today's Catering Corps you may have to deliver the breast of duck glazed in ginger for behind enemy lines.

"Ever parachuted before?" said Major Terence Glesley.

"Of course not," said Polly, stirring her ginger glaze like mad.

"Well, you will tomorrow. Don't forget your wooden spoon."

At 1100 hours the next day Polly was ejected from an aeroplane at 12,000 feet, terrified out of her wits. Her parachute opened at 10,000 feet. At 8,000 feet she heard a voice next to her. "Keep stirring, you little fool, or you'll have duck breast in a ginger brick."

She looked round. There, not 20 feet from her, floated Major Glesley busy whipping up a mayonnaise with one hand. God, how she hated him. They drifted to land together and on impact she rolled over twice, losing most of the ginger up her sleeve. Glesley landed imperturbably, still emulsifying.

"That was terrible," he said, "but you'll get the hang of it."

"Not if you're always watching me. Major," she said bravely.

"Call me Terry," he said grinning. God, how she hated him. Little did she realize how differently she would feel when they were stranded together in the wrong end of Belfast, with only one lamb chop and an aubergine between them.

True Love and False Eyelashes, by Lucy Kitwell.

"You wanted to see me, Captain?" said Keith.

"Yes," said Captain Popplewell, coming straight to the point. "Fact is, we've never had a chap in the SAS before who used mascara. Bit odd, eh?"

"Odd?" said Keith. "All the other men put black oil over their faces for a mission, and I just put a bit on my eyes. Who's odd, I'd like to know, me or them?"

"Between you and me," said the Captain, "why did you join the SAS?"

"For the lovely baggy uniforms," said Keith, blushing. He wondered what the Captain would say if he knew that Keith was really a woman. He was soon to find out...

Susanne, A Regiment, by Ardus Persimmon.

Gina had hated men ever since an unfortunate incident with the 5th Hussars, four years previously. Never again would she go out with a regiment. Or at least, if she did, it certainly wouldn't be with the 3rd Scots Fusiliers, who were so arrogant and sure of themselves! But at night she stood at Kings Cross Station to change her

look on an uncertain fashion...

(Note: any resemblance in this book between a fictitious regiment and any actual body of men is quite accidental. The same goes for Kings Cross station, which is actually based on Paddington station, which in turn is based on Bristol Temple Meads.)

A Dame in Dixieland, by Teresa March.

When Lieutenant Annie Roth of the American Army was seconded for a year to the British forces, he never dreamt he would end up in an all-female unit. Nor did he imagine that he would be involved in the top event of the Royal Tournament, the race to take a mobile field hair-dressing unit across four walls and then reassemble it in record time.

"You've got to be kidding," he told Major Nancy Frost. "This is really weird."

"It certainly is the way you're doing it," she said icily. "You might think you'd never seen a gas-fired hair-curler before."

Little did Annie realize that a year later he would be wiring to his folks in Georgia that he was engaged to be married to a Major in the British Army - or that his troubles were only just starting.

A Life On The Permanent Wave, by Drusilla Bowater.

On a routine round-the-world patrol, Her Majesty's Submarine *Unsinkable* stopped to pick up a lone yachtswoman, in trouble. But it was Irma Petrova the ordinary Russian housewife who seemed - or did she know more than met the eye? Rear-Admiral Cartwright, who offered her the hospitality of his bunk, was never to be quite sure - until it was almost too late!

The Times Newspapers Limited, 1985



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GOODBYE NUM, GOODBYE NCB

The break between the representatives of the Nottinghamshire miners and the National Union of Mineworkers could be the first and vital move in the creation of a wholly different structure for the coal industry. But that will depend to a great extent on the reactions of the Government and the National Coal Board as well as miners in Nottingham and elsewhere. For the moment, it is not yet clear whether there will be merely a withdrawal of one union from the national federation or whether a rival breakaway union will be formed. An alternative federation might eventually emerge, including other areas and sections of the present NUM, or there could be a struggle for membership within areas and pits. In the short-term, therefore, the Nottingham move is likely to add to confusion and to bitterness within the pits.

At this stage, ministers and the coal board would do well to interpose as little as possible in what is going on. Any official rush to support Mr Roy Lynk, the Nottinghamshire leader, and his colleagues would be seen as giving over the weakening of the miners and would label the rebels as a bosses' union. For the same reason, special loyalty bonuses for the Nottingham miners could be counter-productive.

Mr Lynk's organization is

bound to draw its initial support from negative causes: opposition to the policies of Mr Arthur Scargill, which cost the mining industry so much; revulsion at the way he has secured life leadership of the NUM with greater centralization of power and the clear intent to weld the union as a marxist tool; conflicts between those who worked during the strike and the national executive, which wants unity restored by domination rather than reconciliation.

This combination will surely gather many Nottingham miners. It has attracted the breakaway organization in Durham. Other moderate sections, and areas in the Midlands that worked predominantly during the strike, will consider joining. It is still too early to tell what immediate strength the Nottingham group will gain.

Beyond such reactions to the NUM's political dominance, however, history suggests that a breakaway union will only have a long-term future if it represents a new and fruitful relationship between miners and their industry. Moderation of itself is not enough as those who formed the SDF out of the Labour Party in similar circumstances realized.

This is where government policy and the behaviour of the NCB will play a crucial role. Once the new organization is

recognized for bargaining purposes, the board can offer the sort of productivity-based pay deals that both it and the miners want, with direct incentives for face workers as well as productivity payments based on overall results. The South Nottinghamshire miners have already shown the way by achieving record output per man-shift. The NCB must offer more than pay. Development of help from NCB Enterprises for areas hit by pit closures has an important part to play.

The long-term response to the restructuring of the mining unions, however, must be the restructuring of the coal industry. The board's operations need to be split into financially independent parts suitable for employee ownership by hard-headed moderate miners who are as opposed as Mr Scargill to conventional privatization or the rundown of the industry. Further acceleration of the closure programme, which is both likely and essential, should be placed in this context: creating a competitive and prosperous industry that is clearly seen to be for the benefit of the miners as well as the nation. In three years time, the monolithic National Coal Board should no more exist than the old monolithic National Union of Mineworkers.

PRIVATIZING AID

From the ashes of the international debt crisis have sprouted some sprigs of realism among the economic policy-makers of the developing countries and the agencies that expend developed-world money to assist them. The healthiest sprig is the realization that economic development cannot be assumed to depend simply on grants from first-world public sectors or bank loans to create bigger public sectors in the Third World. To support governments on the basis of the poverty of their subjects has rewarded the very policies that cause impoverishment.

However, the essential link between private investment and prosperity does not mean governments of the developed world can abdicate from the moral responsibility to feed the starving, however much their starvation may be the consequence of mismanagement by indigenous governments. Nor is it to say that public sectors have no part to play in development, but that it is universally wrong for them to borrow from western banks. Nor is it to propose private investment merely as a realistic alternative to other forms of finance in the present world given the flow of investment away from the less developed world to finance the American deficit.

It is to make some much more fundamental changes of emphasis, which begins to be reflected even in the reports of the World Bank. At a conference organized last week by the International Finance Corporation — the World Bank's private investment outfit — and the Commonwealth Secretariat, the new message was impressed upon an audience drawn from the developing world's least fertile soil for private investment: the governments of Africa.

A report prepared by Mr Keith Marsden, an adviser to the World Bank, uses a sample of developing countries to demonstrate the telling links between a

healthy private sector and economic growth. Dividing his sample into countries with fast, medium, slow and negative growth rates during the past 20 years, he paints a clear picture in which countries where the private sector had an increasing share of domestic credit showed fastest growth, while those where the public sector absorbed a rising share of credit displayed the worst.

The significance of this admittedly small sample is that it includes, in all categories, examples of African countries. Too often such analysis displays a cluster of east Asian economies in the successful category, with African economies concentrated among the failures; thus encouraging defeatist conclusions about cultural differences and economic growth.

It remains true that direct investment in Africa is slight; that inward investment in the developing world suffered a setback during the past recession; and it is no use looking to private investors to provide disaster relief. It is equally clear that countries which can attract private investors do so; and that others could do more to place themselves in this category.

Economic stability is a greater encouragement to foreign investors than the price distortions and special arrangements with which investor-friendly countries have typically attempted to entice in foreign businesses. Those with more confidence in their natural attractions (India, for example) have too often choked off investment with regulatory barriers or plain veils on particular industries. We cannot feel too contemptuous of Third World suspicions of foreign control when Japanese investment in Britain provokes bikered opposition from trade unions. This is an area, however, where international institutions should act as a disinterested source of liberalization advice, and there is increasing evidence that it is being sought.

ZIMBABWE'S VOTE

The election results in Zimbabwe convey two distinct messages. The first is that in most of the country support for Robert Mugabe's government stands at a higher level than in 1980. The second is that among the country's minority groups there remains a strong determination to resist his plans for a one-party state. However much Mr Mugabe may find it frustrating, the results give him neither a mandate for a one-party state nor any justification for tampering with the constitution. To force the issue now, as Mr Mugabe has threatened to do, would inflict on Zimbabwe irreparable harm.

The vote against Mr Mugabe both in Matabeleland and from the white constituencies represents an unmistakable rebuff to his one-party ambitions. The Matabeleland vote is all the more remarkable in that it follows a brutal campaign by government troops there designed to break the back of Joshua Nkomo's following. Whatever opportunity Mr Mugabe once had to win over Matabeleland to his side, he lost by using military force instead of reconciliation.

The white vote, however, is of a different order. Mr Mugabe

had made considerable and laudable efforts since independence to deal fairly with the white community, resisting demands from some of his more headstrong colleagues for a more radical approach, and he therefore had good reason to expect some reward at election time. Yet the whites preferred Ian Smith, a man whose contribution in the past five years has been worthless and who can be expected to achieve nothing greater in public life now than to stand on the sidelines carping at everything the government does.

But however ill-considered the whites' choice may have been, their right to choose their own candidate is not in dispute. Indeed Mr Mugabe himself was party to that decision when he signed the Lancaster House agreement in 1979. By reacting so intemperately to the way the whites voted Mr Mugabe has created difficulties for himself. He has given encouragement to party radicals who want action taken against white interests and a created alarm and despondency among the white community. It will be some time before the storm abates.

In the light of the election results Mr Mugabe's reasons for wanting to introduce a one-party

state appear all the more curious. His argument, commonly used before by government leaders elsewhere in Africa, is that only a single nation-wide party can overcome tribal divisions and mobilize the population for economic development. But, as experience elsewhere in Africa has shown, the one-party system is favoured not because of any beneficial effect it may have, but because it offers ruling elites the opportunity to wield absolute power and to wield it in perpetuity. In Zimbabwe the elite have no different purpose. The minority groups there know this well enough. And it is their fear of the one-party state and the kind of dictatorship to which it leads that has produced such a divisive election result.

It is therefore a pity that Mr Mugabe has not been content simply to take credit for holding an election widely regarded as being free and fair and for winning it by a handsome majority. That in itself is a considerable achievement. Instead, he has started off his second administration in an ill-tempered manner, losing sight of how much the policies of reconciliation can achieve on their own.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Looking after the private tenant

From the Director of Shelter

Sir, Mr Hoyle (July 3) essentially repackages long familiar private landlord demands. Sadly these amount to an undermining of security of tenure and considerably increased rents. Such a policy, if adopted, would merely place the private tenant out of the reach of effective safeguards, with rights far below those available to council and housing-association tenants, or home owners.

For a great many tenants a "fair market" rent could amount to a considerable proportion of their wage. Insecurity of tenure means that the tenant is not in a position to insist on repairs being carried out or conditions improved, and in addition is subject to constant anxiety concerning the possibility of a notice to quit.

The second element in Mr Hoyle's letter, that concerning investment, deserves fuller examination. The argument put forward is that if landlords could be guaranteed a profit there would be a considerable increase in building for rent, and that landlords would also stay in the market.

The private rented sector is not itself an isolated market, unaffected by other housing policies. Landlords can, and do, sell properties into owner-occupation, where subsidies such as mortgage interest tax relief allow them to command higher prices. Without reductions in subsidies to owner-occupiers tenants would not be placed in a "free" market but in a market heavily biased against them.

Alternatively equivalent subsidies could be put into the private rented sector, but what type of subsidy is envisaged — direct subsidy to the landlord, to keep rents down to a level affordable by the majority of tenants, or subsidy to tenants by way of housing benefit, or a mixture of both? What level of profit is it hoped to guarantee by this use of public funds, and is the appreciating asset seen as a long-term or a short-term investment? How cost-effective would such subsidy be in comparison with the non-profit subsidy provided for the provision of social rented housing?

Shelter's view is that, if implemented, such a policy would quickly turn sour, and there would then be a growing tendency for the answer to our housing problems to be sought in the direction of more council and housing-association homes.

Yours faithfully,

SHEILA MCKECHNIE, Director, Shelter.

157 Waterloo Road, SE1.

July 3.

Gifts to York Minster

From the Dean of York

Sir, Your readers will recall that on July 9 last year the south transept of York Minster was seriously damaged by fire and the rest of the cathedral affected by smoke.

I am glad to be able to say that clearing the smoke damage is now complete and most of the repairs to the stonework of the south transept and the central tower is done.

We have been greatly encouraged by the generous gifts of 145 landowners and others, who have given trees for the south transept and roof. The list of donors includes Her Majesty the Queen. Those of us who have had to embark upon this major piece of rebuilding wish to thank all who have been so generous in this and other ways. It is appropriate that we should express these thanks today, the first anniversary of the fire, and as the first timbers are being delivered.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN SOUTHGATE, Dean,
York Minster.
The Deanery,
York.

Mr Tebbit's budget

From Miss Jennifer Tanfield

Sir, In his letter (June 20) Sir Robin Ibbotson of the Efficiency Unit drew attention to the fall of £217 million in Department of Trade and Industry's spending between 1983-84 and 1985-86 shown by the Public Expenditure White Paper.

Further examination of that White Paper reveals that the department "saved" £155 million between these two years as a result of the transfer in November 1984 of responsibility for regional development grants in Scotland and Wales to the Scottish and Welsh Offices. The £155 million now appears in the Scottish (£99 million) and Welsh (£56 million) programmes.

It is to be hoped that Sir Robin Ibbotson's more meaningful comparisons when assessing the efficiency matters which are his concern.

Yours faithfully,
JENNIFER TANFIELD,
Flat 7,
46 Fitzjohn's Avenue, NW3.
June 24.

Match point

From Mr J. C. Wither

Sir, Your correspondent, Dr Rowe (July 2) clearly needs to get a proper grip upon his box of matches. By simply holding the box such that, as it is opened, the second finger is positioned directly beneath the lengthening gap, no matches can escape.

This works irrespective of the manufacturer, and once practised and perfected is done automatically.

Yours faithfully,
J. C. WITHER,
Marigolds,
Smock Alley,
West Chillingham,
Pulborough,
West Sussex.
July 2.

Civil defence open to new scrutiny

From Air Marshal Sir Leslie Mavor

Sir, It emerged yet again from the interventions of some elected members of local authorities attending as welcome guests this association's recent annual study that discussion of civil defence is unlikely to be fruitful until the ground on which opponents of civil defence or critics of civil defence policy base their objections is exposed and examined.

The several factors that contribute to the prevailing misapprehension are more actively promoted by "nuclear free" councils and the so-called peace movements than the holocaust fixation.

A continuous barrage of adroit propaganda has made this deep-seated but, given time for thought free from the horrors of the doom-watchers, might not one reasonably conclude that the evidence in great strength in both East and West of submarine-based nuclear weapons systems that cannot be knocked out would be a very powerful danger on the early use of nuclear weapons in any conflict and on any escalation thereafter?

What has been missing too long in the general perception of civil defence is the idea of a developing conflict, that having started almost by accident through miscalculation or mistake rather than by deliberate design, we and our allies must aim to halt somewhere along the line, sooner rather than later, by the vigour of our resistance and the skill of our diplomacy.

In other words, what we should now be thinking about is not an inevitable holocaust but the need, should we ever be attacked, to mount up such resistance from the outset of hostilities as will enable some mutually acceptable political accommodation to be achieved and the conflict halted; and this fighting resistance in the early, almost

certainly non-nuclear, stages of conflict can only be optimized if we stand firm at home, and how firm we stand at home will depend very largely on the effectiveness of our civil defence.

Although we cannot totally dismiss the possibility that at some stage in any hostilities between East and West all rational war aims might indeed be abandoned and all-out nuclear war released and so have to make some preparation against this remote possibility, the real importance of civil defence lies increasingly in its effectiveness at the lower levels of conflict.

Regrettably, the facile but appalling and outdated assumption that "war" means all-out nuclear war has not only led many local authorities to refuse to make plans against the ultimate contingency but induced them to reject civil defence planning in toto. Instead, these authorities for the most part make much of their efforts to prepare for the emergencies of peacetime — a planning activity that is plainly so much a public duty falling to councillors and officers alike as scarcely to justify public mention.

Further, this stratagem of concentration on peacetime emergencies is presented as the "all hazards" approach, a claim that conveys a laudable principle but in practice is bogus.

In short, wherever a local authority professes its commitment to the "all hazards" approach in emergency planning, those whose safety should be its constant concern are well advised to ask of it how "all" is all.

Yours faithfully,
LESLIE MAJOR (President,
The Association of Civil Defence
and Emergency Planning Officers),
Barlaston House,
Walsley,
York.
June 28.

Religion in schools

From Mr Frank Grimshaw

Sir, Whilst thanking you for reporting (June 27) the publication of the National Association of Head Teachers' booklet *Religious Education in Schools*, I am concerned that, by presenting only one of our recommendations and that somewhat negatively, your readers may gain an entirely wrong impression of what it is that head teachers are seeking to achieve. Our aim, in fact, is to improve the quality of religious education in schools in all its aspects. First, we recognize positively that there are regular occasions when schools need to assemble as communities for purposes other than acts of worship and we recommend that this should happen at least once a week.

Secondly, we want to recognize the value of worship as an activity, want in accord appropriate status for "acts of worship" as distinct from "assemblies" and want to ensure that the worship that is practised forms an integral part of the life of the school.

If these aims are to be realized, clearly, a great deal of thought and time has to be given to the forms which worship may take, to the proper preparation of those responsible for conducting it and,

because of these factors, to the frequency with which it is held.

We recommend that the school governors, in consultation with the head teacher, should be responsible for determining the nature and frequency of acts of worship and I am appalled at your suggestion that this proposal "may herald the end of religious assemblies in schools".

Thirdly, by recommending that "religious education" be substituted for "religious instruction" in the Act, we seek to acknowledge and promote the now widespread change of approach from "instruction in" to "education about" religion. A large part of the booklet, indeed, is devoted to religious education in the curriculum: its problems, its needs and its opportunities.

Religious Education in Schools was produced with the generous co-operation of religious denominations, faith groups and interested individuals. It is intended as a contribution from head teachers to an on-going debate amongst all who have an active concern for the good of our schools.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK GRIMSHAW, Chairman,
Working Party on Religious
Education, National Association of
Head Teachers,
38 Lindale Avenue,
Roxton,
Oldham, Lancashire.

Lawyers under review

From the Secretary-General of The Law Society

Sir, In your leader, "Blamegame bites man" (June 29), you state that the Lord Chancellor is in a tangle over the Administration of Justice Bill. Any tangle, however, resides, not with the Lord Chancellor, but with The Times.

After referring to additional powers being sought by The Law Society so that shoddy or substandard work, as against professional misconduct, can be dealt with, you say that The Law Society is having second thoughts. If you mean to imply that The Law Society no

longer seeks those powers, you are mistaken.

Whilst it is correct that this society, well before the introduction of the Administration of Justice Bill, decided to engage management consultants to carry out an exhaustive enquiry into its activities and organisation, and whilst the future handling of complaints is one of the topics at present under review, whatever the outcome the additional powers are required in the public interest. Abandonment of this part of the Bill, as recommended by you, would be contrary to that interest.

Yours faithfully,
J. L. BOWRON, Secretary-General,
The Law Society,
113 Chancery Lane, WC2.

Victorian values

From Dr J. L. Pepper

Sir, The term "Victorian values" seems to have a number of distinct and perhaps even contradictory meanings. I have in front of me the 115-page pamphlet "A souvenir of the opening of the Technical Institute and Central Public Library, published at West Ham in 1898. The institute was a forerunner of this institution.

When the foundation-stone had been laid in 1896 the proposer of the vote of thanks to the mayor said: The term "technical education" was a very new and elastic one — he believed it could be held to include the teaching of modern languages — and the wider and more elastic they could make it, the better.

A subsequent speaker, a local MP, said that he regarded the provision of technical education as really a matter of national insurance, in purchasing something for themselves in years to come, to obtain the very best brain-power that the

children of today could offer the nation of tomorrow.

At the opening two years later, the philanthropist, Passmore Edwards, said in the course of a longer address:

We in England have the means, but we have not used them to the best advantage. We are the best destroyers in the world; we can knock a city like Alexandria to smithereens in an hour or two. What we want now are instruments of production equal to those of destruction.

If we spent a quarter of the money in education we are now spending on the military defence of the country, we would never be beaten. There is an inferior defence — the education of our citizens, if they are not educated, our commerce will not prosper, and if our commerce does not keep up, our industries cannot prosper.

Yours &c,
JOHN L. PEPPER,
Faculty of Engineering,
Department of Mathematics,
North East London Polytechnic,
Romford Road, E15.
July 3.

Beating off bees

From Dr G. F. Wood

Sir, One should distinguish between a swarm, which, being preoccupied with other activities, is rarely dangerous and can be handled easily, and a multitude of bees which are intent on attacking a perceived enemy as a result of (for example) a disturbance to their hive. Lord John Mackie's bees (June 26) were clearly in the first category, whereas the original letter on this subject (June 15) referred, I believe, to the second.

Angry bees are indeed difficult to deter. Self-immersion in water is no answer, since the bees will wait longer for the re-emergence of the victim than he can possibly remain submerged. You certainly cannot beat them off.

However, bees will not remain active in the dark, and if the victim, with his attendant attackers, can find a dark room such as a cellar or a windowless garage, in which to take refuge, their hostilities will soon cease, giving him the opportunity to escape to some safer place.

I speak from personal experience. On that occasion I managed to escape with perhaps a hundred stings. Without the evasive stratagem I could have received thousands, with possibly serious consequences.

Yours faithfully,
G. F. WOOD,
2 Burleigh Tor,
Burleigh,
Stroud,
Gloucestershire.

ON THIS DAY

JULY 9 1798

The years 1796-97 found Ireland in a state of near anarchy; the Society of United Irishmen could call on about 300,000 adherents to overthrow the government and to assist a French invasion. Open rebellion broke out in May 1798. It was suppressed with savage brutality and license by General Lake. The rising marked the demise of the Irish Parliament; in May 1801 union with England became law.

THE IRISH REBELLION

On Saturday arrived a mail from Dublin and Waterford, and yesterday morning arrived a Dublin and two Waterford mails: the letters by which explain the cause of the recent and sudden march of so many troops from Dublin on the 1st inst.

It appears that the counties of Kildare and Wicklow, and the country immediately adjoining them, are still interested by detachments of traitors who have escaped the vigilance of our armies in the county of Wexford.

On Saturday, the 30th ult., a large party of rebels (nearly 200) assembled near Ballymanus: a part of the troops quartered in Rathfriland, instantly marched against them. But the rebels did not wait their approach, for as soon as a very small part of the Royal Army appeared, they fled over the mountains towards Carnew.

A large body of these rebels had on Sunday returned from Carnew to their post at Glenmalur, near the Seven Churches, from which they were on Monday sent forth, by the sudden march of General Mervill and the Dublin Yeomanry. Another party of rebels took possession of Carrickree, near Gorey, in the county of Wicklow. On Saturday and Sunday the 100th regiment was conveyed in carriages on the Dublin and Wicklow Railway, to D. Y. moved from Ballynagore on Saturday and the junction of Sir CHARLES AGILL from Carlow was hourly expected. All the troops are supposed to have marched towards the county of Wicklow, from which the rebels were expected to take place upon the rebel forces. The leader of the County Wicklow rebels is said to be Mr. George Byrne of Ballymanus.

Last Saturday, two battalions had the honour to enter the county of Rathfriland, with menacing demands from a party of rebels said to be encamped in that neighbourhood; the messengers of treason received the reward of treason in their immediate neighbourhood, which nearly 200 rebels were slain, and the remainder routed.

A desperate engagement between a party of rebels and some of the Yeoman and Royal Fencibles took place on Sunday morning near Clonard, in which nearly 200 rebels were slain, and the remainder routed.

We hear from the County of Wicklow, that a body of the rebels, who had escaped from Wexford, amounting to about 3000, committed great excesses in the county of Wicklow, where they plundered and destroyed 13 houses belonging to Protestants, 11 of whom were of the Yeomanry. They pillaged the house of the Minister of the parish, Dr. Ryan, the same night, and destroyed his library, and other property, but they had fortunately been removed. The rebels also destroyed a tower in the parish of the Rev. Gentleman before mentioned.

On the 2nd inst. the rebels who have received of the partial conflicts which have taken place since the dispersion of the rebels from the town of Wexford, who are evidently not to be subdued by the sword. These partial insurrections, however, are of a more serious apprehension. Every humane man would rather see this horrid and unchristian rebellion terminated through the general report we have issued by the Military Commanders of Districts; but if either the stupid ignorance of some, the bigotry of others, and the undisciplined treason of the chiefs, whose only object is the overthrow of the Government, and a connection with France, will not permit them to accept the conciliation held forth: there is no other alternative left, than to sacrifice them to fury of the military.

Hard Times

From Mrs S. M. V. David

Sir, Yesterday morning and today we received a copy of the *Daily Telegraph* with "no Tim" pencilled on the top of it. When my husband called at the newsagent to ask why we had not received our usual copy of your paper he was told that *The Guardian* had not been printed on those two days, and it had been decided to give copies of *The Times* to *Telegraph* readers, and copies of the *Daily Telegraph* to those who normally took *The Times*.

I wonder if this decision could have been taken on mathematical grounds? If there were fewer *Times* readers to be annoyed, or on psychological ones. *Times* readers being thought to be calm and well balanced and liable to be less disturbed by seeing a newspaper other than their own on days when that had been printed normally than *Telegraph* readers would be to receive no newspaper at all on days when theirs did not appear. And what about those *Telegraph* readers who will find out that we have been reading their newspaper?

Other explanations to account for this state of affairs will occur to other people I expect, but we certainly hope *The Guardian* will reappear soon, and keep appearing. Yours faithfully,
SHEENA DAVID,
Wood End,
Woodlands Close,
Overshaw,
Chertsey, Surrey.
July 5.

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Base rate cut turns on money supply figures

The first condition for a base rate cut this week has been met. The pound has survived the weekend meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Indeed, despite the inconclusive outcome, it has thrived on it. Yesterday the pound gained 80 points to close \$1.3462 in London, before falling off to \$1.3490 in New York trading. The pound finished above four marks and the sterling index gained 0.2 to 82.2.

The second condition for a base rate cut, as set out here a week ago, is that the June money supply figures are at the lower end of the range of City expectations. For that, we have to wait until 2.30 this afternoon. The range of forecasts for June money supply is wide - running from 0.7 per cent to 2.25 per cent for sterling M3, and minus 0.2 per cent to 1.5 per cent for M10.

The foreign exchanges are clearly saying that a modest base rate cut is possible, the question for the authorities is whether this can be achieved without further damaging the credibility of monetary policy.

Barring an absolutely disastrous set of money numbers, the answer is yes. The markets are aware that the Abbey Life flotation will have had a major distorting influence on sterling M3 in June, and are prepared to give the authorities the benefit of the doubt.

The second point is that even the keenest wearers of the monetarist hairshirt in the City do not expect sterling M3 growth to come back into the official five to nine per cent range within a couple of months. The increase in the 12 months to May was 11.6 per cent. In June last year, sterling M3 rose by 2 per cent so that any rise below that which is revealed today will bring down the 12 month rate of increase. The problems of comparison with the next set of figures, for July, can be tackled later. A year ago in July, sterling M3 fell by 1 per cent.

There is the small matter of the Chancellor and whether a half-point base rate reduction this week would be seen by the markets as bowing to CBI pressure and the start of another attempt to rush rates down, with the same disastrous consequences of July last year and the dark days of January.

The Chancellor has not ruled out base rate cuts: his line has been that they will be kept no higher than is necessary to maintain the downward pressure on inflation. This is consistent with gradual reductions. In addition it has taken six months to undo just a third of January's emergency 4½ point rise in base rates. The Chancellor can hardly be accused of rushing things by allowing another half point off this week.

Gilt performance significantly yesterday. Prices were marked up gradually during the day, as sterling powered ahead. The dollar weakened.

Events at 2.30 this afternoon will show whether the foreign exchange markets were right to be so sanguine. Equally, if the figures are bad and if sterling is left to appreciate freely, then the CBI will shortly be asking for an exchange rate policy which helps British exporters, as well as a beneficial interest rate strategy.

Debenhams and the new Dallas show

Today Mr Norman Tebbit, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, is expected to give the all clear to Burton Group's bid for Debenhams, by not referring to the Monopolies Commission. Mr Ralph Halpern's main obstacle remains Debenhams' share price, boosted as it is by the determined buying of the House of Al-Fayed, otherwise known as Fraser.

The owners of Harrods have now lifted their Debenhams stake above 10 per cent and show little sign of stopping there. Fraser's chairman, Professor Roland Smith, might be forgiven a little mischievous pleasure in the anguish he is causing to rival retailers with every share he adds to his Debenhams holding. He pushes up

the ultimate price for Burton and emphasises the question mark over the future of Mr Robert Thornton.

Mr Tebbit of course may feel that Burton's Group and Debenhams together would not constitute a monopoly situation: none the less, the Office of Fair Trading is watching the retail world's very own version of *Dallas*. Its attentions are not necessarily restricted to full scale bids: it can deem a situation to be tantamount to a bid and worthy of its interest when the activity has not gone beyond building up a stake in a rival company.

A stake of about 15 per cent could excite the OFT's interest, if it felt that the stake brought with it 'material influence' on the running of the company. That sort of influence depends on the distribution of the other shares. Fifteen per cent of Debenhams would make Fraser the biggest shareholder, but whether it would bring commensurate influence is another area for speculation.

Last night Burton made clear that it was not yet going to be forced into upping its offer. Mr Thornton's tactic of a one-for-five capitalization issue has been met by a revised, and still equally unattractive, offer from Burton. This is a battle that will run a full course.

Sunset industries in a new light

Thus, Remnant's advisory boards conference, which began yesterday could not have been better timed nor themes of two of the principal speakers better chosen. Both Mr John Phelan, chairman and chief executive of the New York Stock Exchange, and Sir Nigel Brookes, chairman of Trafalgar House, approaching the subject from very different angles, evidently share the belief that the process of deindustrialization in the United States and the United Kingdom has gone too far.

In a speech of stimulating breadth, Mr Phelan noted that America's move from the "corporate socialism" of the 1950s to the "lean and mean entrepreneurialism" of the 1980s, had both involved a "considerable human cost" and left a question in his mind about the quality of the new jobs created in America's new era of competition and deregulation.

"It is estimated," he said, "that we have off-loaded approximately 40 per cent of our industrial capacity to foreign countries in the last decade. And some fear we'll lose another 20 per cent in the next three years if we're not careful."

"To put it another way, 40 per cent of all the merchandise sold today in the major retail stores is produced abroad. This is a development that could have strategic as well as economic implications down the road."

"Plus it is difficult to believe we can continue to expand our service sector without also growing our industrial capacity."

Mr Phelan was not advocating any particular correctives to this perceived imbalance in the US industrial structure but he found a practical echo in the address by Sir Nigel Brookes. He is by no means a recent convert to view that too much manufacturing capacity in the UK has disappeared too fast. His book, *A Growing Concern*, published in 1978, forecast a turbulent future as a result of our deindustrializing "a little bit in advance of the past industrial era".

Moreover as a company, Trafalgar House had put £45 million in rebuilding Ceneration's Darlington plant, as early as 1975.

Since then Trafalgar has developed a major position in the "sunset" or "smokestack" industries: Redpath Dorman Long, Scott Lithgow, RGC Offshore, Trafalgar Davy Offshore and last week 30 per cent of John Brown. Steel fabrication and construction now account for 20 per cent of the group's £2 billion annual turnover. The investment of Trafalgar's senior management is not as easily measured: it is considerable.

Exco poised to sell Telerate stake to Dow for £343m

By William Kay, City Editor

Exco International, the money-broker and financial services group run by Mr John Gunn, signalled a dramatic change of strategy yesterday when it agreed to sell its 52 per cent stake in Telerate, the electronic financial news system, to Dow Jones for the US \$459.8 million (£343 million).

That puts 146p of cash behind each Exco share, compared with last night's closing price of 199p - down 5p on the day after being 222p at one stage.

Dow Jones is buying the Telerate stake jointly with Oklahoma Publishing. They do not intend to buy any more Telerate shares, and will keep the company's New York Stock Exchange quote. The price is equal to \$20 a share, against a price of \$18 on Friday night. In the year to last September, Telerate made net income of

\$28.7 million on sales of \$114 million.

Mr Gunn commented: "Exco feels that Telerate is operating in a sector where the emphasis is increasingly directed to the development, at very high cost, of a wide range of technologically advanced information and communications products. Exco's strengths lie in the provision of financial services and, as the activities of Telerate develop, the scope for Exco to enhance Telerate's operations is likely to become increasingly limited."

This is a significant change of tack by Exco, which until recently regarded Telerate as an important second leg to enhance its presence in the financial field. Shareholders will want to know what Mr Gunn and his boardroom colleagues intend to do with the money.



John Gunn

Yesterday the company would say only that the proceeds "will be used to develop further the established range of institutional financial services provided by the group, and to fund acquisitions".

The second purpose will fuel

speculation about Exco's ambitions. The group is already a stockbroker and US real estate agencies as well as unit trusts, and has lately shown a growing interest in property.

The Telerate sale is so big that it will be subject to approval by Exco shareholders in extraordinary meeting. The Exco board has put its 6.6 per cent of the votes behind the plan, as will British and Commonwealth Shipping with its 21.6 per cent. However, the fall in Exco's shares indicates the stock market's nervousness about the group's future direction.

Mr Bill Matthews, Mr Gunn's co-director, added: "We may be coming to the end of the bull market, and we feel we should not be in any hurry to go down the acquisition route." He ruled out further takeovers of stock market firms, in London or New York.

Government withholds BT fees

By Patience Wheatcroft

The Government is still withholding commission payments from several firms of stockbrokers which handled applications for British Telecom shares at the time of the company's flotation last November.

The money relates to applications which months of investigations have shown to be multiple applications, which the Government had declared would be prohibited.

Among the firms still awaiting some commission is Heseltine Moss of Reading, Berks. Mr Robert Craig the firm's senior partner, says his firm handled close to 1000 applications for BT shares and has not yet received all the commission due.

The Government apportioned the accounts of Post Office Telecommunications to investigate where there may have been multiple applications. The fraud squad has also been involved. Within the next few days Police will be making a report to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Several stockbroking firms will be named in the report but the DPP will have to decide whether they handled the multiple applications unwittingly or were aware of the identity of the would-be stages they were assisting.

"The police have been in touch, asking me about one particular person," Mr Craig said. He explained that Post Office Telecommunications carried out a commission audit on Heseltine Moss, as it has on many other firms which were involved in the Telecom launch.

"They looked at our system and seemed very happy with it," Mr Craig said. Post Office Telecommunications visited his firm at Easington and he thought the outstanding commission was being withheld pending the outcome of the audit. "We have received some commission payments, but not all," he said.

Opec stance will hit prices, traders say

From David Young, Vienna

Opec's desire to present a united front in holding its price structure and eliminating discounting and oil swap deals yesterday threatened to backfire with oil traders predicting weeks of increasing uncertainty in the world oil market and continuing downward pressure on prices.

Although oil trading in the next two weeks - in the run-up to the Opec ministerial meeting in Geneva, on July 22, when it will ratify the agreements reached over the past three days in Vienna - is expected to be light, due to seasonal factors, several discount deals have been conducted in Vienna in the past 24 hours.

Opec has delayed until July 22 giving full ministerial approval to its new agreement on prices and disciplinary measure.

Saudi Arabia is insisting that the agreement must be unanimous and at least two countries, Gabon and Ecuador, are not yet in a position formally to accept the deal. Opec said yesterday that all discount deals and oil swap agreements will be unravelled by December 31 this year.

The oil producers have also shelved a decision to introduce a floating quota system.

Opec oil ministers have, however, agreed to produce at Geneva what amounts to a signed confession of oil hoarders in production quotas or price discounting, their countries have been involved in.

Nigeria, the country most frequently accused of overproduction, has already submitted its statement and details of what it thinks other member states have been over-producing.

Professor Tam David-West, the Nigerian oil minister, said yesterday: "If it is proved that Nigeria has been entering into any counter trade deals other than those I have already given details of, I will resign as oil minister."

The Nigerian oil minister, consistently a critic of Britain's increasing North Sea oil production, yesterday admitted that Opec now accepts that it has no right to ask Britain or any other non-Opec country to cut back on production.

He said: "They know the system of how far they can go and the production leverage that Opec has. But we do not want a price war, and I do not think there will be a price war."

Seven line up for IDB listing

By Jeremy Warner and Peter Wilson-Smith

Seven companies are applying to become inter-dealer brokers (IDBs) in the restructured gilt market which the Bank of England is introducing in October next year. Applications to become IDBs or money brokers in the new market have to be in by the end of this week.

At the same time two companies, MKI Securities and Purcell Graham, both of which had earlier expressed an interest in becoming an IDB, have decided not to submit applications because "they fear the market will be overcrowded."

Inter-dealer brokers will deal between market makers in the new market using screen networks to display prices.

All six existing Stock Exchange money brokers are expected to apply for authorization to the Bank of England and there is speculation that King & Shaxson, one of the small discount houses, may also apply to become a money broker.

The seven IDB applicants are Charles Fulton, Exco International, Mills & Allen, Tullett & Tokyo, Mercantile House, R. B. Martin and Mabon Nugent.

Survival of the fittest, page 19

Posgate to return in February

By Alison Eadie

Mr Ian Posgate, the former "star" underwriter at Lloyd's insurance market, will be free to work in the market again from February 8, next year, according to a judgment given by Lord Wilberforce in a Lloyd's tribunal.

The council of Lloyd's met yesterday to ratify Lord Wilberforce's decision. Lord Wilberforce quashed the sentence of expulsion given by a Lloyd's disciplinary committee and overturned the committee's findings, that Mr Posgate accepted a 10 per cent holding in a Swiss bank on the understanding that it was an inducement to place business with the Alexander Howden group.

Lord Wilberforce upheld the committee's findings that Mr Posgate should have disclosed his stake in the bank and that he accepted the gift of a Picasso painting from former Howden chairman, Mr Kenneth Grob, as an inducement to place business. Mr Posgate maintains the picture was a gift for past services.

Lord Wilberforce imposed two concurrent six-month suspensions to run from yesterday.

Lloyd's was ordered to pay £18,000 towards Mr Posgate's £400,000 net costs.

Mr Posgate said in a statement yesterday that he intended to resume active underwriting when the suspension elapsed. He has been suspended from working in the market since September 1982.

The council of Lloyd's also ratified the sentences of expulsion against Mr Kenneth Grob and two other Howden directors, Mr Ronald Comery and Mr Jack Carpen. They were found guilty on charges of misappropriating funds.

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Rise in factory costs smallest for four years

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Inflationary pressures eased further last month according to official producer price figures. Manufacturers' raw material and fuel costs fell 1.1 per cent to year only 2.2 per cent up on a year earlier. This is the lowest 12-month rate since February 1981.

Manufacturers increased prices by just 0.1 per cent in June, the 12-month rate 5.6 per cent, the same as in May.

The good news on producer prices supports the Government's claim that retail price inflation should start to head down later this year.

Part of the fall in manufacturers' input costs has been due to sterling's sharp recovery on the foreign exchanges.

Weak commodity prices have also been an important factor.

Fed under pressure to ease credit

From Bailey Morris, Washington

The powerful open market committee of the American central bank meets in closed session today and tomorrow to review monetary policy during a difficult period of uncertainty over persistent weakness in the country's economy.

Public pressure is mounting for the Federal Reserve Board, which acts as a central bank, to ease credit controls further to stimulate growth.

The authority of Mr Paul Volcker, the independent central bank chairman who has pursued strong anti-inflationary policies, is being challenged from within the bank and outside.

In addition, the conflicting economic and monetary data released last week have placed the central bank in a dilemma. June employment figures, showing the worst non-farm payroll increases in two years, revealed continued weakness in the economy which would warrant another cut in the discount rate to bring down interest rates further.

But money supply figures last week revealed an unexpected surge of \$2.6 billion (£1.96 million) in the M-1 measure, continuing a trend which has raised fears in some quarters, of renewed inflation.

Today's meeting is considered all the more important because the central bank will not only review 1985 money supply targets, which have been greatly exceeded, but also set tentative new targets for next year.

There is growing concern, during the current slowdown, that Mr Volcker will have difficulty forging a consensus of the open market committee in the months ahead when monetary policy will continue to guide the US economy.

WALL ST WIRE

Trendless market

From Maxwell Newton, New York

The bond market was unable to develop a clear trend yesterday morning. The cash market was up, with the 1½ per cent 2015 bond ahead ½ to 109½.

But the futures were down, reflecting the downturn in Friday's late cash market after the announcement of a big rise of \$2.8 billion in money M1.

The big rise in bond prices - cash and futures had reflected the bad employment numbers for May and June. These figures had cast considerable doubt on the 3.1 per cent "flash" real GNP report for the second quarter.

After the lead of the bond futures market yesterday, the non-dollar currencies weakened. September marks were down 10 to DM 33.43 and the September pounds were down 40 to \$1.3195.

Also in line with the bond market weakness, gold fell after a strong early start. By mid-morning August gold was down 80 cents to \$310.60.

Weakness in the oils came after the failure of Opec to reach an agreement on a clear line of policy. August crude was down 15 cents to \$26.76. August heating oil was down 54 cents to \$67.10.

Uncut diamonds surge

Sales of uncut diamonds by the Central Selling Organisation, the marketing arm of the De Beers, rose sharply in the first six months of this year after a fall in the second half of 1984. But the South African company is still being forced to accumulate even more stones in its stockpile.

The value of rough diamonds sold in the first half of this year

was \$837 million (£620 million), compared with \$668 million in the second six months of 1984.

But sales of \$945 million in the first half of last year were 11 per cent higher than in the comparable period of this year. Industry sources said that merchants re-stocked early in 1984 expecting higher retail sales which did not materialize.

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS	
FT Ind Ord	951.2 (-4.5)
FT-A All Share	605.77 (-1.44)
FT Govt Securities	82.49 (+0.21)
FT-SE 100	1258.2 (-1.8)
Barrains	20.87
Outstream USM	97.72 (-0.06)
New York	
Dow Jones	1326.27 (-8.18)
Nikkei Dow	13,029.65 (-10.45)
Hong Kong	
Hang Seng	1566.68 (-3.62)
Amsterdam	220.9 (-0.3)
Sydney: AO	897.0 (+14.8)
Frankfurt	
Commerzbank	1472.7 (-13.5)
Brussels:	
General	342.31 (-5.48)
Paribas CAC	218.2 (-1.4)
Zurich:	
SKA General	389.80 (+3.20)
GOLD	
London fixing:	
am \$312.20 pm \$309.25	
close \$315.315.25	
(£235.00-238.00)	
New York	
Comex (latest) \$315.55	
MAIN PRICE CHANGES	
Logica	127p +20p
Bristol Oil	22p +3p
Castle (GB)	25p +3p
Vinten	115p +12p
Barr & Wall	122p +10p
Phillips Pat	50p +4p
Control Seas	39p +3p
Noble & Lund	20p +2p
Pressas	95p +7p
Parkfield	88p +6p
Inv Energy	1100p +75p
CURRENCIES	
London:	
£: \$1.3363 (+0.0080)	
£: DM 4.0015 (+0.0059)	
£: SwFr 3.3582 (+0.0061)	
£: FF 16.1912 (+0.0198)	
£: Yen 328.55 (+1.13)	
£: Index: 82.2 (+0.2)	
New York:	
£: \$1.345	
£: DM 4.0007	
£: Index: 142.7 (-0.4)	
ECU £0.562957	
SOR £0.757196	
INTEREST RATES	
London:	
Bank Base: 12½%	
3-month Interbank 12½-12¾%	
3-month eligible bills:	
buying rate 11½-11¾%	
US:	
Prime Rate 9.50%	
Federal Funds 8½%	
3-month Treasury Bills 6.85	
6.83%	
Long bond 108-109½	
FALLS:	
Bulgian A	14½ p -3½
Pengkalen	250p -50p
Sarasota	90p -18p
Cifer	13p -2p
Celtic	68p -8p
Kode	165p -20p
Pentland	745p -80p
VW Thermax	86p -7p
Brikat	225p -20p
Microtron	58p -5p
Rofle & Nol	93p -7p

600 GROUP

MATERIALS HANDLING • MACHINE TOOLS • SCRAP PROCESSING

"MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN THE GROUP'S PERFORMANCE"

In his Statement on the 1985 Accounts, Sir Jack Wellings, CBE, said:

I am pleased to report a very substantial increase in our pre-tax profits over the previous four years. All three divisions made significant contributions. The most outstanding was machine tools which produced a trading profit before tax of \$3.6 million compared with a loss of \$2 million last year. The improvement in trading shown at the beginning of the year has continued in both home and export markets with net exports from the United Kingdom increasing by \$16 million to \$72 million. Overall, this was a much improved result with a substantial profit arising from our trading activities.

The consolidation of our existing investment in the machine tool industry has been furthered by a number of acquisitions which includes the recently announced purchase of the Industrial Distribution Group of Clausen Corporation in the U.S.A., a leading distributor of machine tools operating from coast to coast with strategically placed warehouses and selling through over 150 machine tool merchants, and the 73.2% of the shares, not already owned, in F. Pratt Engineering Corporation PLC, a manufacturer of workholding equipment marketed internationally.

The results of last year showed a marked improvement in the Group's performance and this is still continuing. Our order books are strong and we look to further progress.

Salient figures, Years to 31st March

	1985	1986	1987
Sales	187,320	145,767	55,757
U.K. Exports included	71,791	7,418	3,343
Total Profit before tax	3,600	16,948	1,819
Profit attributable to Stockholders	5,50p	5.50p	5.25p
Ordinary Stock Dividend per Unit	177p	162p	
Net Asset Value per Ordinary Stock Unit			

Ten Year Export Performance Group Exports from the U.K. 1976-1985

ESTABLISHED 1834

A copy of the Report and Accounts for the year to 31st March 1985 can be obtained from The Secretary, The 600 Group PLC, Hyde Rd, House, Chertsey Lane, Staines, Middlesex TW18 3EL.

COMPANY NEWS
IN BRIEF

● LAPORTE INDUSTRIES (Holdings): The company is expanding its manufacture and marketing of electronic absorbent products into Continental Europe through the acquisition of two companies based in Germany and Holland. It has reached agreement with the Oil-Dri Corp of Chicago, Illinois, to acquire its German manufacturing plant in Cologne and its related European marketing operations in Switzerland for a consideration of \$4 million (£3.01 million).

● MEMCON NATIONAL HOLDINGS: A dividend of 3.5p (same) for year to April 30 has been announced. With figures in £000, turnover was 7,354 (6,008), profit before tax 1,114 (1,215), tax 367 (513), extraordinary debt 196 (nil) and earnings per share 15p (115.6p).

● ERSKINE HOUSE: Arrangements have been completed for the acquisition of Stapleford, which trades under the name of Copy Consultants. The purchase price is £450,000 cash. Pretax profit for the 11 months to March 31 was £47,000 on a turnover of £1.5 million. Net assets at that date were £80,000.

● HOWARD MACHINERY: Heads of agreement have been signed for the proposed sale of the major part of Howard's European businesses to T.T. Agro. The proposed arrangements include the sale of Howard's French, German, Spanish and Italian subsidiaries and rights to the Howard name. The aggregate amount payable is £2.05 million.

● GILBERT HOUSE INVESTMENTS: A dividend of 0.3p for the year to March 24 has been declared. With figures in £000, turnover was 12,346 (15,561), gross profit 584 (3,431), pretax profit 196 (157), earnings per share 0.61p (0.19p). The board says the company's first full year after joining the USM has been marked by solid and successful growth.

● HERON INTERNATIONAL: Pretax profits increased to £32.5 million (£25.8 million) on sales of £865 million (£688 million). Shareholders' funds rose up to £270 million (£254 million). The chairman, Mr Gerald Ronson, describes the year ended March 31 as "another year of considerable progress". The contribution from property, nearly quadrupled from £4.5 million to a record £16.2 million. The 32 stores acquired from Woolworth during the year were all sold.

● BULGIN AND CO: No final 10.77p, making 0.58p (1.35p) for year to January 1, 1985. Pretax profit was £188,000 (£123,000) on a turnover of £8,336,000 (£6,897,000) with an eps of 0.36p (loss 0.35p).

● SGB GROUP: An interim dividend of 2.3p (same) has been declared for the six months to March. With figures in £000, turnover was \$9,985 (185,209); pretax profit 4,086 (13,471), tax 1,831 (1,341), earnings per share was 1.34p (1.46p) and fully diluted 5.3p (4.3p).

● BARRIE INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE: A dividend of 0.11p (nil) for the year to March 31 has been announced. Operating income was £2,509,333 (£1,477,766), operating costs £1,633,111 (£2,787,391), pretax profit £2,444,733 (£1,309,431) after interest £92,090 (£148,944), tax charge £367,034 (£116,867) and extraordinary credit £196,533 (nil).

● VINTEN GROUP: Year to March 31, Final 2.1p making 3.15p (2.8p). Figures in £000, Turnover 20,389 (£22,912), Trading profit 2,641 (1,026), Interest pay 150 (received 129), Pretax profit 2,491 (1,153), Tax 960 (1,491), Extraordinary credit 240 (debit 964) on disposal of business (provision for deferred tax), EPS 7.3p (13.9p).

APPOINTMENTS

Purcell & Sons: Mr Ralph Clarke has joined the board. The Stock Conversion and Investment Trust: Mr P. J. Manser, chief executive of Save & Prosper, has become a non-executive director.

John Tann: Mr John Tann is now managing director.

Schroder Investment: Mr G. H. Peppas has been made chairman and Mr P. F. Seawick has become chief executive.

Travers Smith Braithwaite: Miss Karen D. Richardson, Mr Robin M. B. Holmes and Mr Alastair F. Douglas have joined the partnership.

CE Heath (Aviation): Mr J. S. Perry is now a director. Messrs P. J. Loan and T. G. Watson are associated directors and Messrs M. B. Campe and R. W. Turner become assistant directors. The five have taken up identical posts at CE Heath (Aviation Reinsurance Brokers).

CE Heath (LMX): Mr I. K. Frisby is now an associate director and Mr I. H. Roake and Miss A. M. Van der Ploeg, She has also been made an assistant director of CE Heath (Reinsurance Brokers).

British Airways: Mr Robert A. Henderson has become deputy chairman.

Burmah Oil Exploration: Mr Thomas G. King has been made deputy managing director. Mr Martin K. Scott becomes director of international operations.

Granada Television: Lord Evans has joined the board as a non-executive director.

Schroder Securities: Mr Rupert Caldecott has joined the board of Schroder Securities UK and Mr Kevin Brady has joined the board of Schroder Securities Hong Kong.

Iceland Frozen Foods: Mr Richard Kirk has been made deputy managing director. Mr Barry Glover is now service and development director. Mr Derek Harris the new marketing director, and Mr Peter Williams becomes a non-executive director. Mr John Bennett has been appointed company secretary.

Tilbury Group: Mr Andrew R. Cripps has become a director of Tilbury Developments. Mr Peter Tallon has been made a director of Tilbury Roadstone.

British Overseas Trade Board: Mr John Parsons has been appointed to the board. W. & F. C. Roebuck & Sons, Lt-Colonel R. G. S. Cotton, presently a departmental director, has joined the board.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Record £150m investment in chip plant lifts GEC shares

By Pam Spooner

Just as STC and Thorn EMIS's imminent subsidiary are reeling from a collapse of the price of semi-conductor chips, GEC is preparing to make the biggest investment yet in a chip fabrication plant in Britain. It will spend £150 million, with an initial investment planned at £60 million.

The plant will be in Britain, but its exact location will not be decided until negotiations with the Government over investment incentives are complete. The move takes GEC into a new league in world chip production. Until now its largest announced investment for chip production has been £11 million, Marconi Electronic Devices, which will run the planned plant accounts for GEC's total chip production, which is thought to run at around £25 million annually. The intended investment will multiply this figure many times.

Mr Chris Wells, an electronics analyst at the stockbroker de Zoete & Bevan, says the decision to spend heavily on microchip production at a time of severe world slump in prices was not as perverse as it may at first appear.

GEC specializes in making chips for specific applications, and these have not been as violently affected by the swings of the chip cycle as standard chips.

Nevertheless, he said, prices of such application specific chips are influenced by the cycle, and the planned extra capacity will increase GEC's exposure to this volatile market.

A senior executive of Marconi Electronic Devices said the new capacity would largely be spent on taking technology up a step. The markets would continue to be those specialized ones — such as the military and telecommunications — which demanded greater arrays, rather than standard, integrated circuits. He agreed that prices for such chips suffered when those of standard chips fell, but emphasized that despite fluctuations the market was growing strongly.

GEC shares rose 4p during the day to 160p.

For the rest of the top 30 shares, trading was again subdued, with dealers complaining of a lack of business because of the holiday season. The FT

Index ended the day 4.5 points down at 151.2, having been more than 7 points lower at one stage.

Lack of buying interest was also apparent in the wider 100 share list, although by the close the FT-SE 100 Share Index was up 8 points down at 158.2.

ICI was particularly weak as investors took notice of the strength of sterling. A strong pound versus the dollar and the companies' earnings.

ICI was one of the first to see its share price benefit when

Executives of Logica met analysts yesterday morning in the wake of the news that the VTS office automation subsidiary had run into heavy losses. The company said that, on the basis of orders from BT and ICL, VTS would make a small profit in the first half of the present year. Logica said it was in negotiations to sell VTS, and expected the sale would go through shortly. Meanwhile, the 75 per cent of the business involved in turnkey software contracts is doing well. The shares jumped 20p to 127p.

But a note of caution can now be heard in the Square Mile. Another broking firm, Wood Mackenzie, has turned from "a positive to a more neutral stance" on investment in the banks.

Wood Mackenzie points out that bank shares are at their highest level, relative to the rest of the market, since early 1982. Wood Mackenzie's clients are advised to think of selling into any further strength in the run-up to the dividend period.

Disorderly trading was also witnessed yesterday by the news of Exco International's sale of Telcel to Dow Jones. Exco will have about £343 million to spend, and some market men think the money broking group will turn to a discount house. Share prices rose of up to 20p were quickly registered in that sector.

Merchant banks are also thought of as possible bid targets for Exco, with Guinness Peat highlighted yet again as the most likely. But the G.P. share price showed little excitement yesterday, slipping 1p to 70p. Hambros shares, however, were lively, rising 8p to 143p.

Exco shares moved higher and higher, rising sharply to 22.5p as the Telcel news broke, but falling back later to 19p — to show an 8p loss on the day — as City men wondered if the sale is the right move. Telcel has buoyed Exco shares.

Among advertising companies a new kind of ratings

with call contracts showing double-figure price falls. The July 650 calls, for example, fell 20p and the 700s fell 17p. October 700 calls lost 13p.

Barclays Bank options were also showing some price volatility, August 285 and 335 calls were up 10p.

There were sizeable price changes on the ICI series too.

ICI dominated the traded options market, chalking up 1,356 contracts traded out of a market total of 5,768. BT options, which more often than not take first place in the volume lists, saw 660 contracts change hands.

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coupled 3p of last week's losses to 25p on news that the company has let part of its spare office and industrial space to a subsidiary of GKN. Last week Bristol reported a loss and had its accounts qualified by the auditor Price Waterhouse.

Prices were in favour yesterday, with share prices of the clearing banks lifted by City hopes of interest rate cuts and by a recent bullish circular from Hoare Govett, the stockbroker.

Prices of the four big banks rose by up to 12p.

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ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began July 1. Dealings End, July 12. \$ Contango Day, July 15. Settlement Day, July 22.
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

191	Dares	100	1.3	24.1	3.3
192	Dawson	100	1.3	24.1	3.3
193	Dawson Agency	100	1.3	24.1	3.3
194	Dawson	100	1.3	24.1	3.3
195	Dawson	100	1.3	24.1	3.3
196	Dawson	100	1.3	24.1	3.3
197	Dawson Of Lands	100	1.3	24.1	3.3
198	Dawson	100	1.3	24.1	3.3
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427	Dawson	100	1.3	24.1	3.3
428	Dawson	100	1.3	24.1	3.3

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166	FX	215	..	5.5	4.8	11.5
176	Cammer South	215	..	8.2	2.8	6.1
186	Cammer South	215	..	8.2	2.8	6.1

83	Woolen Socks	148	-	4.8	4.8	7.7
84	Woolen Socks	148	-	4.8	4.8	7.7
85	Woolen Socks	148	-	4.8	4.8	7.7
86	Woolen Socks	148	-	4.8	4.8	7.7
87	Woolen Socks	148	-	4.8	4.8	7.7
88	Woolen Socks	148	-	4.8	4.8	7.7
89	Woolen Socks	148	-	4.8	4.8	7.7
90	Woolen Socks	148	-	4.8	4.8	7.7
91	Woolen Socks	148	-	4.8	4.8	7.7
92	Woolen Socks	148	-	4.8	4.8	7.7
93	Woolen Socks	148	-	4.8	4.8	7.7
94	Woolen Socks	148	-	4.8	4.8	7.7
95	Woolen Socks	148	-	4.8	4.8	7.7
96	Woolen Socks	148	-	4.8	4.8	7.7
97	Woolen Socks	148	-	4.8	4.8	7.7
98	Woolen Socks	148	-	4.8	4.8	7.7
99	Woolen Socks	148	-	4.8	4.8	7.7
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140	Woolen Socks	148	-	4.8	4.8	7.7
141	Woolen Socks	148	-	4.8	4.8	7.7
142	Woolen Socks	148	-	4.8	4.8	7.7

TEXTILES						
289	Alfred Tied	369	-	17.8	8.8	28.0
290	Alfred Tied	369	-	17.8	8.8	28.0
291	Alfred Tied	369	-	17.8	8.8	28.0
292	Alfred Tied	369	-	17.8	8.8	28.0
293	Alfred Tied	369	-	17.8	8.8	28.0
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434	Alfred Tied	369	-	17.8	8.8	28.0
435	Alfred Tied	369	-	17.8	8.8	28.0
436	Alfred Tied					

130	Yorlissa	221	+4	15.8	8.8	6.6
				8.6	8.8	6.6

TOBACCOS						
252	BA7	226	+1	14.7	4.5	6.9
150	Northman S	226	-1	22.2	8.3	10.5
		226	-1	8.6	5.7	6.9

1. 3. 5. 10. 15. 20. 25. 30. 35. 40. 45. 50. 55. 60. 65. 70. 75. 80. 85. 90. 95. 100. 105. 110. 115. 120. 125. 130. 135. 140. 145. 150. 155. 160. 165. 170. 175. 180. 185. 190. 195. 200. 205. 210. 215. 220. 225. 230. 235. 240. 245. 250. 255. 260. 265. 270. 275. 280. 285. 290. 295. 300. 305. 310. 315. 320. 325. 330. 335. 340. 345. 350. 355. 360. 365. 370. 375. 380. 385. 390. 395. 400. 405. 410. 415. 420. 425. 430. 435. 440. 445. 450. 455. 460. 465. 470. 475. 480. 485. 490. 495. 500. 505. 510. 515. 520. 525. 530. 535. 540. 545. 550. 555. 560. 565. 570. 575. 580. 585. 590. 595. 600. 605. 610. 615. 620. 625. 630. 635. 640. 645. 650. 655. 660. 665. 670. 675. 680. 685. 690. 695. 700. 705. 710. 715. 720. 725. 730. 735. 740. 745. 750. 755. 760. 765. 770. 775. 780. 785. 790. 795. 800. 805. 810. 815. 820. 825. 830. 835. 840. 845. 850. 855. 860. 865. 870. 875. 880. 885. 890. 895. 900. 905. 910. 915. 920. 925. 930. 935. 940. 945. 950. 955. 960. 965. 970. 975. 980. 985. 990. 995. 1000.

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July 9, 1985

(SPECIAL REPORT)

CABLE AND SATELLITE/1

The sky's the limit for viewers

But governments are anxious
as the barriers go down
on new multiple channels

Broadcasting, the content of transmitted programmes and the funding of such channels, whether radio or television, have always been subjects of political scrutiny. Every government would like to control this medium and some have succeeded. But that control is being threatened by the anticipated explosion of two related technologies - satellite and cable.

There is unease even among the western governments whose countries have for decades enjoyed relatively free access to radio and television broadcasts. This is because the geographical frontiers of nations will be no barrier to the high frequency signals beamed by satellite across thousands of miles, enabling television pictures to be received simultaneously across most of Europe from the same spacecraft. Local distribution of such programmes by broad-band cable will mean that multi-channel television - with dozens if not hundreds of channels available - will soon become commonplace, again breaching national borders.

These are infant technologies and it is debatable when either will reach maturity. European governments which want to encourage the growth of this new generation of television distribution also realise it will mean the death of traditional controls.

The fear of losing that control has precipitated many a political outburst and Andrea Caruso, secretary general of Euelsat, the European telecommunications organisation comprised of 20 nation members, called some plans for satellite television "anti-European".

The French were not as subtle. Their telecommunications minister Louis Mexandeau, described some of the DBS (Direct Broadcasting Satellite) projects as "Coca Cola satellites to attack our artistic and cultural integrity".

The European Commission has sensed conflict. The French are in the final stages of planning the launch of their

DBS satellite next summer, with the Germans doing the same the following year. Luxembourg and Ireland are making similar plans for the end of the decade.

The growth of cable networks all over Europe - the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Holland, Scandinavia - is ensuring that there will be an immediate local market for programmes distributed internationally by satellite. In time high-powered DBS will be transmitted direct to viewers' homes, where a small antenna will receive and, if necessary, decode the satellite signals.

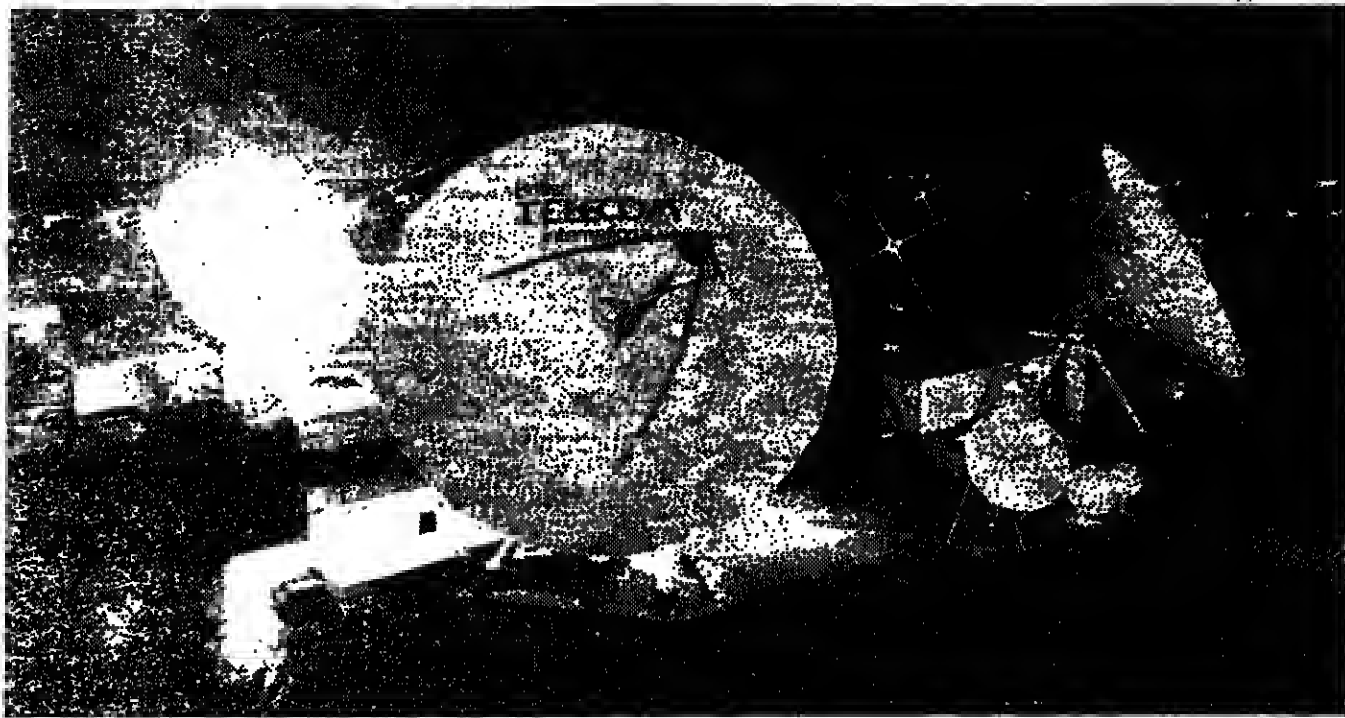
The EEC has recognized that this new style of broadcasting is here to stay and has published its Green Paper "Television without frontiers". According to the EEC it is the Treaty of Rome - the legal foundation for the European Community - which gives licence to this explosion of satellite/cable television.

The EEC says: "The Commission believes that the cross-frontier broadcasting of radio and television programmes is of major and steadily increasing importance in promoting integration. As one of the key media in the dissemination of information, ideas and opinions, television can play an important role in nurturing Europeans' awareness of their cultural and historical heritage."

"The Treaty prevents the application of any restrictive national rules which would hamper the reception or cable relay of foreign programmes."

"Under Article 62 a television company would have recourse to the administrative authorities, or the domestic courts, of member states directly, for the purpose of enforcing the company's right to provide its services... restriction is incompatible with community law."

Despite that most operators are treading carefully. Programmes carried on the two communication satellites currently in orbit over Europe



This is Teleport in London's dockland, the first international earth station to be installed in a city. It transmits six television channels to cable TV networks in the UK and Europe from three 43ft diameter aerials.

largely conform to the type of material broadcast on the terrestrial networks, in fact a substantial amount is re-runs of old broadcasts. Those channels that carry advertising as a means of funding have been imposing their own standards, carefully trying not to violate the existing broadcasting laws.

While stressing that their Green Paper is only a dis-

Europe. Unlike the French and the Germans, who are still committed to DBS television, the British have cold feet. At the beginning of June they abandoned a satellite project after three years of vacillation. This involved the BBC and latterly, the independent television companies and 19 other commercial/industrial partners, who were unconvinced about

estimated to have been about £560m over 10 years - to launch and operate their own satellite. The British manufacturers who would have made dish aerials for sale in high street shops could now find French and Germans dominating the market.

A study published two weeks ago supported that view. The four-volume research study by Luton-based Mackintosh International predicted that the Europeans will emulate Americans in their use of satellite. In the US nearly all programmes shown on cable television networks have been received by satellite. There will be a booming market for small earth stations - aerials and the accompanying electronics - in Europe if the expansion takes place. However the home markets of France and Germany, created by the launch of the countries' own television satellites, will grow quicker than anywhere else in Europe.

According to the Mackintosh analysis: "By 1990 there will be up to 375 transponders (channels) in orbit for European telecommunications" fixed services. In addition there will

be up to 30 transponders for television direct broadcasts.

While the British, at least for the moment, have decided to leave DBS alone, the other areas of growth highlighted by the Mackintosh study appear to be progressing.

● Satellite business services are on offer by both British Telecom and Mercury, the rival telecommunications carrier owned by Cable & Wireless.

● Cable television networks receive most of their programmes via satellite and then "pump" them to their subscribers. There are eleven areas in Britain which have been licensed to operate multichannel television networks, capable of offering about 30 channels.

● Data microterminals (microcomputers) are becoming increasingly important in the office, school and home.

● Satellite Master Antenna Television (SMATV) are used by hotels, universities and in residential and office blocks to receive television pictures.

Bill Johnstone
Technology Correspondent

European boost for British TV

The embryo cable television industry in Britain has recovered from the financial fright it received when the Treasury terminated capital allowances for equipment and installation and drastically altered the economic equation.

The industry is moving slowly but confidently forward, but it has become clear that cable networks will not emulate the American growth pattern. That was accelerated by the need to "pump" television signals in areas where TV reception was poor.

Four channels providing quality reception for almost all British viewers plus the growth of video recorder sales - there are five million sets in use - have done little to attract people to cable television.

The original cable concept in Britain was aimed at establishing a domestic telecommunications network for ordinary subscribers. This would have provided local telephone calls at a fraction of the normal cost and banks, supermarkets, restaurants and a host of other consumer services would be linked in to allow cable subscribers to shop, bank and even bet from their armchair. Such a consumer service would be funded principally by the entertainment channels.

That formula's success depends on viewers wanting more of the same - something possibly unique like a 24-hour news, sport or music service - and being prepared to pay for it. About 60 per cent of British homes have more than one television, which indicates there is a market for multichannel viewing in the same house.

CIT Research of London recently predicted that there will be a new industry evolving to satisfy that growth with the demands from Britain, West Germany, Belgium, France and the Netherlands stimulating a programme - making industry worth £3 billion nearly £4 billion a year by the end of the decade - and increasing.

The average British viewer watches far more than 22 hours a week, which is about 10 hours more than the most of the major European nations. The lower readings for the rest of Europe could be because of the poor quality programming. It is no coincidence that cable networks are growing rapidly in Europe

and are a new market for the British programme makers.

The BBC and the independent television companies have been investigating the possibilities of offering a television channel to the European cable networks which would be beamed across Europe by satellite.

The economics of scale is a significant part of the cable network equation. The model catchment area for a cable television franchise is about 100,000 homes. The multichannel franchises are Aberdeen Cable (91,000), Clyde Cablevision (112,000), Coventry Cable (119,000), Croydon Cable TV (114,000), Merseyside Cablevision (125,000), Rediffusion Consumer Group in Guildford (122,000), Swindon Cable Services (53,000), Ulster Cablevision (136,000), Westchester Cable (87,000) and Ealing (100,000).

The next set of franchises will be in Tower Hamlets in London, West Surrey, Wandsworth in London, Cheltenham/Gloucester and Bolton. By the end of the decade cable networking should be available to a fifth of all British homes.

The economics are of course affected by the cost of laying cable. A number of the franchise holders have taken British Telecom or its rival Mercury as partners or formed some commercial alliance with them.

Cable-laying costs can also be cut by using existing ducts and pipelines. Mercury bought up the old London Hydraulic Company and have used miles of pipe beneath London streets that once carried the fluid which powered hoists, lifts and even Tower Bridge. London Transport has also realised the potential of its underground system and some of its old tramway ducts - still embedded beneath London streets.

In Cheltenham and Gloucester a pilot scheme involves the use of sewers: a technique that the engineers from O.C. Summers believe could be used extensively. They say: "We are very excited about the prospects. Sewers and drains provide ready-made access that could save a tremendous amount of time, money and inconvenience, making cable TV more readily available to everyone."

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Last year, for instance, we built the London Teleport, giving new channels access to the whole of Western Europe.

(It took us just 5 months from foundation stone to first transmission).

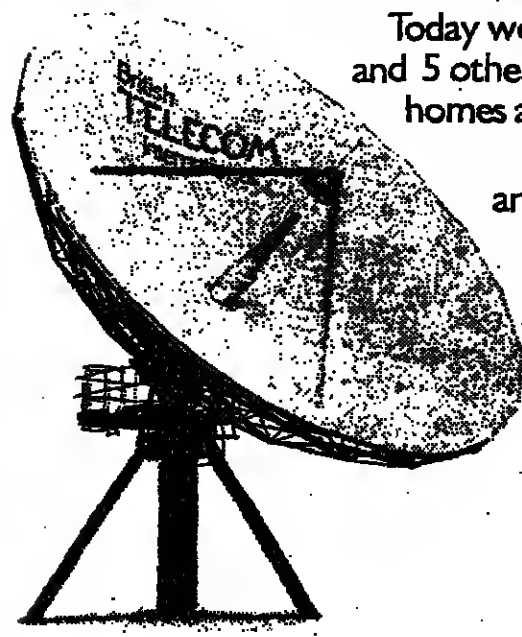
And we demonstrated the potential for SMATV, even before the Government ruled in its favour.

It's only 18 months since the first channel began commercial transmission.

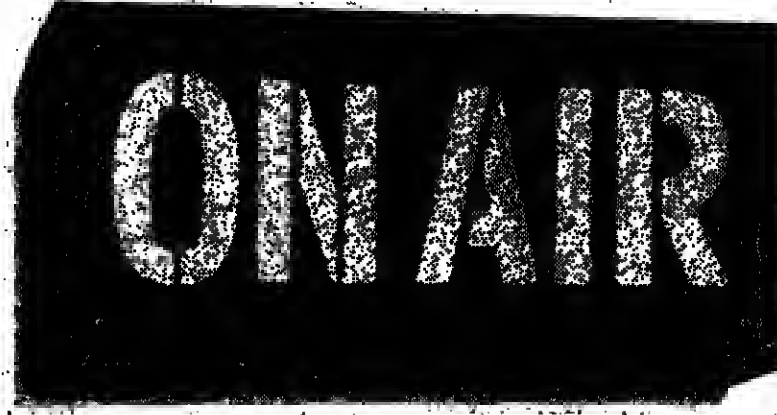
Today we're helping them and 5 others reach millions of homes all over Europe.

Fast work, by anyone's standards.

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MIRRORVISION

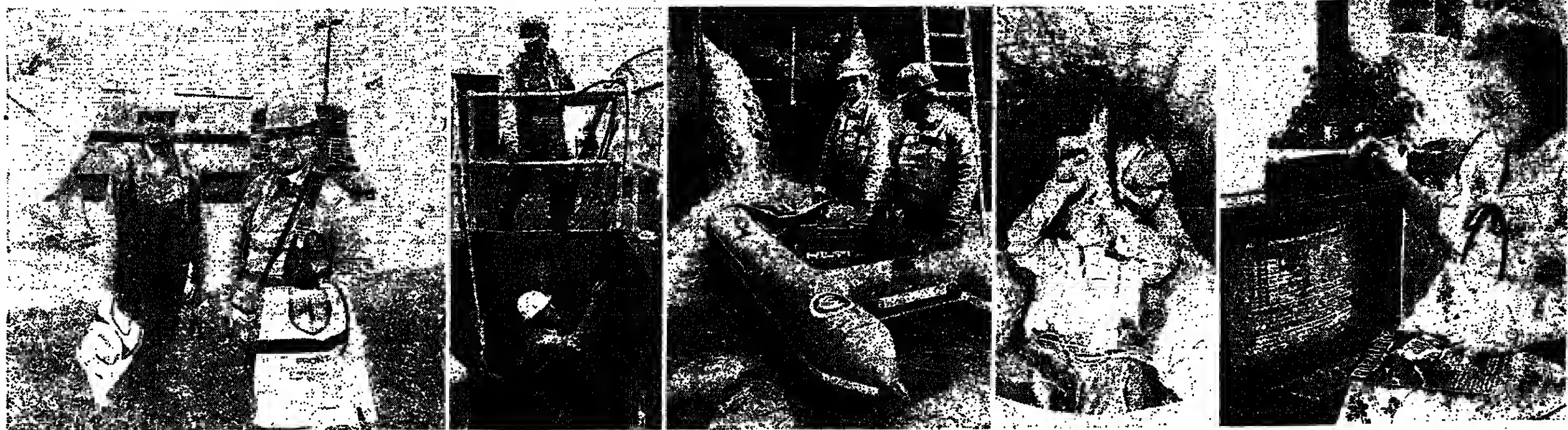


THE CHILDREN'S CHANNEL

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CABLE AND SATELLITE/2

SPECIAL REPORT



British investment you won't see on screen

First the good news. The British Government, unswayed by the spectacular failure of its attempts to persuade a consortium of interests, from the BBC to ITV and the Virgin entertainment group among others, to launch a British direct broadcasting satellite, has decided to invest £140 million in a new satellite system.

Now, alas, the bad. The satellite concerned, the Italian-run Olympus project, may never show a single British programme in its existence. True the project will bring work to British companies, notably British Aerospace which has a 40 per cent share of the project, but as far as the consumer is concerned, the money may as well be spent launching satellites over Tahiti.

This apparent contradiction epitomizes the difficult times which have faced satellite and cable television in Britain during the past five years. Consumer demand for new television services, which is admittedly difficult to predict or to pin down precisely, has been put in second place behind

the needs of the aerospace industry.

Such a proposition was bound to fail, of course. The fact that it created little public comment when it did crash a few weeks ago, when the 21 members of the British DBS consortium decided to call a halt to their proposals, can only be attributed to the general public scepticism which now surrounds both cable and satellite.

Non-European television companies tend to be baffled by what is going on in Britain, and who can blame them? Satellite reception in ordinary homes is already commonplace not only in the United States but also in India, and one of the countries with the most ambitious DBS projects now in hand is China.

What all of these countries lack, through varying degrees of political will, is Britain's unique combination of vested broadcasting interests, satellite manufacturers, existing terrestrial broadcasters, and a network of regulatory authorities, each of which has its own particular territory to protect.

The inability of these varied interests to make the British DBS project work will not be ignored until the same parties find a new arrangement which will enable DBS to become a reality. Consumer pressures for more television choice and the unpredictable development of rival services mean that the cosy duopoly held by the BBC and ITV over British broadcasting is doomed.

One of the key reasons behind the failure of DBS project, second only to the price being demanded by the Unisat consortium for the system hardware, was the Government's liberalization of the rules on domestic reception of low-power satellite signals originally intended for transmission to cable television networks. This technology, known as Satellite Master Antennae Television (SMATV), has brought multi-channel television closer to the domestic user than any previous development.

The new rules mean that, with permission, anyone with about £1,500 to spend on a dish aerial and the necessary receiving

equipment can tune in to a wide range of film channels, entertainment stations and European current affairs networks.

A few years ago it was thought that low-power signals would be unsuitable for domestic reception because they required large aerials and expensive reception equipment. But advances in both fields have put the technology within the grasp of many households and price is continuing to fall.

The threat that SMATV will put multi-channel television into domestic homes years before any rival technology has prompted the troubled cable industry into action. A number of fledgling cable networks now plan to use SMATV dishes to provide services to small parts of their franchise areas as soon as possible.

The systems are relatively inexpensive and may be installed easily in tower blocks or small housing estates which already have a cable television connection. Anyone who is not served by a cable franchise in this way may, with his neigh-

bours, apply to the Cable Authority to start such a private service. But the system will have to give way if a large-scale cable franchise is awarded for the area in the future.

But does satellite offer the viewer less than cable? In the average home, the answer is probably not. If all one wants to do is watch a wider range of television programmes than is available now, then satellite will fulfil just such a purpose and do so more quickly than cable will in most circumstances.

What satellite cannot offer is "interactivity", the ability to exchange signals between the transmitter and the individual home. A fully-fledged broad band cable system of the type favoured by the Government would offer much more than a wide range of television programmes. Its interactive capabilities would provide home banking and shopping services and even act as a burglar alarm. Or that, at least, is the theory.

David Hewson
Arts Correspondent

Where TV really is in the pipeline

Britain's first installation of a cable TV system through sewers and drains was made last month by civil engineering contractor O. C. Summers in a pilot project linking 50 homes in Cheltenham and Gloucester. The sequence shows engineers ready to enter a

57-inch diameter sewer near TV signal dishes at a Severn-Trent Water Authority sewage works; firing cable retaining clips into the roof; Mrs Mavis Perks receiving Cheltenham Cable TV's signal at her Cheltenham home.



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The new battle over who rules the air waves

For those in the know, the airwaves are already full with a plethora of satellite television channels available to anyone with the right licence and the technical equipment to receive them.

Most are designed to be received by cable networks and passed on to subscribers for a fee. The legal position of anyone who uses a dish aerial to receive them for free is unproven. The only statutory requirement for the individual is a licence from the Department of

Trade and Industry and, for networks, a franchise from the Cable Authority.

There are three main sources of high quality colour programmes for the British viewer. Many more, stretching as far away as Saudi Arabia, may be received by the enthusiast who is willing to accept poor reception.

The most individual offering available in Britain is the Russian cultural channel Moskva which features a regular diet of ballet, opera and

documentaries, all of them in Russian. It requires special equipment, being transmitted on the Russian Horizont satellite and, like other foreign stations, using the Secam colour system which needs a special set costing around £500 capable of receiving British and Secam signals.

Anyone equipped with Secam can also tune in to channels such as the Italian network RAI which are transmitted on the more conventional IGHZ band satellites, currently ECS and Intelsat. Some satellite television channels, such as News International's Sky, are scrambled and require an expensive decoder to be received properly. But many industry observers believe that there will be a gradual move towards unscrambled satellite transmissions in order to win new viewers for advertising-supported services.

Among the unscrambled services now available on ECS, and Intelsat are Pay Sat, a Swiss entertainment channel, Music Channel, a 24-hour British pop service principally for cable TV, Jack in the Box, an English children's channel, Premiere, English language films, a European entertainment service and the Belgian cultural film channel Esselle.

A steady increase in the number of services available directly to the home may be expected in the next few years. Cable News Network, the US news service pioneered by Ted Turner, is due to start broadcasts to Europe before the end of the year, and more entrants into the news business are being planned.

The most spirited battle will be fought for domination of the pan-European English-language field. Sky Channel has carried hefty losses in order to pioneer the field throughout Europe. It has proved that there is a large market on the Continent for English language programmes

and, because of the slow growth of cable within Britain, must look across the channel for viewers.

The existing British television industry, once sceptical about Sky's visibility, is becoming increasingly concerned that it may be missing a new and potentially profitable market. The ITV companies began to discuss the formation of a pan-European "Super Channel" of British programmes, supported by advertising, and beamed across Europe as a rival to Sky, long before the collapse of the DBS project.

Now the talks have taken on a new urgency, with the hope that the service will go on air in the autumn next year. The BBC, which is equally anxious to step into Europe, may also enter the fray by selling programmes to the ITV channel, or even pressing to take a stake in the network.

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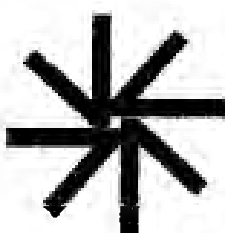
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ON TELEVISION.

4.00 Media Watch

In this edition we take a close look at the accounts, Deloitte Haskins & Sells, whose Media Group has been established specifically to meet the needs of operators, programme makers and suppliers.

7.45 The Great Franchise Race

Feature film in which cable operators race against the clock and each other to develop persuasive marketing, organisational, personnel and financial plans. Deloitte's advice proves decisive.

8.00 Scamble Special

Evergreen, entertaining summer spectacular set in Brighton, featuring a host of thousands from the cable and satellite industry and just one firm of accountants - the Media Group from Deloitte on Stand 30.

7.00 Doctor in the Company

At the birth of a new company, getting the corporate structure right is always a delicate operation - but with the help of Deloitte, the prognosis is excellent.

6.30 More Than Double Your Money

Fast-moving competition in which the name of the game is to find the best possible source of finance with the help of advice from Deloitte.

10.30 A Tax Expert's Call

Classic horror movie in which the advice of Deloitte on tax-efficient project financing and corporate personal tax planning is pitted against the tireless Inspector. Happy ending.

8.30 The City Programme

A thorough investigation of the advice and the services Deloitte can provide to companies ready to raise money in the USA.

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COMPUTER HORIZONS/1

The PC people take stock

By Geoff Wheelwright

The survivors of the great 1985 business microcomputer shake-out were showing signs of regrouping last week when they displayed their wares at the annual PC User show in London. And they all had different ideas about how to remain alive in an industry which is not booming as everyone was predicting it would two years ago.

Many hardware manufacturers' hopes are based on imitating IBM's new "AT" computer technology - with its larger memory, higher-capacity disc drives, and higher price. The hardware makers were also concerned with portability.

Every major manufacturer now seems duty-bound to produce some form of flat-screen portable computer which can use IBM PC software, though the market has yet to demonstrate any substantial demand for such equipment. Toshiba was the latest entrant.

Software companies were busy telling about the comparative merits of "integrated software" versus "stand-alone packages" - and trying to grapple with the question of whether the public wanted software which could do one task very well or that which could do a number of tasks competently. Other software houses talked about the need to continue developing vertical markets - software for use by specific professions, for example a farmer's package to calculate milk yield on a herd of cows in mid-winter.

But there was no overall industry consensus about the way forward.

This is all complicated by the manoeuvring and posturing at management level. These changes have been most profound in the home computer industry where Robert Maxwell has taken over Sinclair Research; Olivetti has taken on Acorn; Jack Tramiel acquired a dying Atari and breathed new life into it - and caused major shake-ups at Commodore in doing so.

Major management shake-ups have taken place at Apple, with the appointment of John Sculley and the eclipsing of those who founded the company.

Some changes are relatively recent and the new management are still cleaning up old problems before tackling new challenges.

There seems to be only one real trend needed: across the industry - and that's to make computers and sometimes easier to handle and more attractive to use.

Despite the fact that Apple's Macintosh computer has been only a moderate success - scores of companies from Atari to Zenith are looking for a way to imitate its friendly picture-oriented method of operation.

The big attractive of the Macintosh system is Apple's claim that the reason the majority of people don't use computers is because they think computers are much too difficult to learn and operate.

The other less plausible possibility - also widely voiced in the industry - is that the public still has no real idea of what computers can do to make their working lives appreciably easier.

Maybe the industry will answer that question next year.

A marriage of home-made talents

The British have always had problems in successfully transferring the advances made in university research to the assembly line, while the Japanese have made it an art form. They recently hosted that the majority of their products were based on technology invented in the UK. While that admission is flattering it does little credit to the UK industrialists.

Last week one modest move to assist that transfer was made by marrying the talents of two northern universities to those from a centre for manufacturing. The University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology (UMIST), the University of Salford and the Machine Tool Industry Research Association have formed AMTee - the Advanced Manufacturing Technology Centre - to revitalize manufacturing and allow companies, particularly small ones, which would not normally have the opportunity to have access to academia's skills.

The centre, based in Macclesfield, Cheshire, is meant to benefit any company in the UK and could be an example for other universities.

The organizers claim the centre will create a new era in education, research

and application. They say: "The massive base of expertise will have more than 300 specialist staff available, with major computing and laboratory facilities. The value of the AMTee operations in the first year is estimated at £2.9 million. Industry will be able to buy in the expertise in a variety of ways".

THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone
Technology Correspondent

The initiative is consistent with what government advisors have been suggesting for the last two years. A committee, led by junior minister John Butcher, has been calling for get-together between industry and academia and the Lords Committee on Engineering Research and Development, headed by Lord Gregson agreed. Salford University has been in favour of it for years.

Backing for the project is to be channelled through the Department of

Trade and Industry and the Science and Engineering Research Council. The Government has welcomed the initiative because it knows that unless there is a strong manufacturing base in the UK, using the most advanced production techniques, Britain cannot compete with international companies from the Pacific Basin or the United States.

The centre will be briefed to inject professionalism at every level into the companies harnessing computer skills. Experts in mechanical engineering, electronic engineering, management science, mathematics, computer science and computing systems will be among the professionals available at the centre.

A number of attempts to make technology transfer more efficient have been made in the United States. Japan and the UK, but Britain has yet to perfect the formula.

The Government was displeased with the progress of the British Technology Group (BTG), which was spawned from the marriage of the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) and the National Enterprise Board (NEB) and aimed at getting technology from the research institutes on to the shop floor.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher personally intervened to announce the abolition of the BTG's monopoly right to the first refusal to exploit academic research and giving researchers the freedom to sell their wares in the market place.

In parallel has been the creation of the science parks at universities with technological computing expertise. They were established to emulate the success at Stanford University in California and Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) which helped to establish the microcomputer industry.

The Japanese have been equally active in creating bridges between research centres and industry. They have a science city in Tsukuba, about 40 miles north-east of Tokyo, and are staging a six-month science and technology exhibition there. Tsukuba's science city embraces 31 government research institutes, six government enterprise institutions, seven private research complexes and two universities.

Our new AMTee is a small vital step in helping Britain to achieve this momentum to stay in the high technology race.

IBM world-wide telecom link

By Kevan Pearson

If anyone doubts IBM's long-term intentions in the telecommunications market they should have been thoroughly dispelled by the company's recent deal with MCI, the American telecommunications carrier.

IBM will transfer most of the assets of its Satellite Business Systems (SBS) subsidiary to MCI in return for a 16 per cent stake. MCI is America's second largest long distance telephone company behind American Telephone & Telegraph (AT&T). But the industry is all but dominated by AT&T, or Ma Bell, as it is known.

The deal puts IBM directly into competition with AT&T for the first time, though the companies have skirted around each other since 1982.

But it was AT&T that avoided IBM, not the other way round. When AT&T launched its 3B range of mini computers it was viewed more as an attack on Digital Equipment, the computer industry No 2, than on IBM. But Ma Bell's foray into computers has not been as successful as the company hoped and they recently announced it was rethinking its computer strategy. Just before the IBM/MCI deal was announced AT&T launched a host of new products, including software to be AT&T Unix-based computers into IBM's corporate mainframe systems.

Far from being angry about the IBM/MCI deal, AT&T is using it to push for faster deregulation - just as Britain is deregulating its telecommunications industry. AT&T, a private company regulated by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), takes the view that with a company the size of IBM in the market, deregulation should be speeded.

The deal gives IBM access to other telecommunications authorities around the world, in-

cluding British Telecom, as MCI already has links with most of them for its own international traffic.

The FCC and the Justice Department still need to approve the agreement as it could be in breach of competition laws because of IBM's position at the head of the computer industry.

IBM has agreed to keep its shares in MCI for at least three years. The company has also agreed not to increase its stake to more than 30 per cent without MCI's agreement. But as the computer giant had a similar deal with Rolm, the maker of switchboard systems, which is now owned 100 per cent by IBM, no one is taking the agreement at face value. Most observers think that IBM is testing the waters, trying to see if the two vastly different corporate cultures can work together.

An undisclosed sum being paid for a share

IBM is nearly 25 times larger than MCI and its chairman Mr William McGowan has apparently been promised he can retain control.

That makes sense for IBM because SBS, after almost five years of operations, has still to show a profit and it will only add about 200,000 customers to the 2.5 million subscribers who use MCI's services.

IBM recognized the importance of telecommunications when it joined with Comsat General, the satellite company. Later on, Actina Life & Casualty, an American insurance firm joined the partnership and SBS was born. Comsat bailed out last year, and IBM took up most of its share. Now the computer company will pay Actina an undisclosed sum for its share before transferring SBS to MCI.

Putting a stop to the naughty words

■ Pornographers, who are causing anguish among managers of bulletin boards, may find themselves electronically excluded from systems if trials of a naughty words editor prove successful. Under evaluation by MicroLink is a system for micro users carried on the Telecom Gold network in which the editor has as many obscene words as can be thought of. These are then put into a text file which is used to spot offending words before they reach the system. It is then manually checked for content and either rejected or passed for transmission.

Project manager Tim Clarkson is trying to iron out bugs which cause inoffensive words such as "title", to be rejected because they contain characters in the list of banned words.

Sitting comfortable?

■ Computer manufacturers need to diversify if they are to stay ahead. One company that appears to have taken to the idea with enthusiasm is ICL, which has moved into the business of selling meeting rooms. Those dissatisfied with their meeting place and willing to spend a

startling £120,000 can invest in a Pod, a self-contained six square metre box which, says ICL, gives "a unique octagonal shaped environment, which encourages shorter more productive meetings, helps reduce information, stimulates more informed decision-making and increases responsiveness to competitive and economic pressures".

COMPUTER BRIEFING

Printer products

■ American makers of personal computers have belatedly realised that they are missing out on the mushrooming market for printers that link up with their products.

More than 80 per cent of the \$7 billion dollars-worth of personal computer printers sold last year in North America were Japanese made, according to market researcher Dataquest.



'As our get-away driver, Alf, consider yourself made redundant by a computer'

Now, however, both IBM and Xerox have announced their own armies in a field expected to be worth more than \$10 billion in two years time.

The IBM dot matrix printer is aimed at the low end of the market, while Xerox's laser printer is designed for offices with very high printing volumes. Up till now both of these market segments were almost completely the province of the Japanese.

The introduction of the Proprietary, is

expected to cause the most immediate impact because IBM decided at the same time to stop selling Japanese Epson printers under the IBM logo.

That strategy had not worked well for IBM - a Dataquest survey found that few purchasers of IBM personal computers bought IBM-brand printers.

The rest bought the identical but less expensive printer that Epson sells under its own name, which is one of the reasons Epson has 30 per cent of the total US retail market for printers while IBM has only two per cent.

Memory microchips

■ South Korea's electronics giants are gambling that high technology will strengthen their bid to become major players in the semiconductor industry.

Until recently, Korean companies had concentrated on less sophisticated chips. The shift is an expensive and risky venture, the Koreans are investing hundreds of millions of dollars at a time when American semiconductor companies are backing away from making 256K's because of strong Japanese competition and a drop in prices.

High costs delaying PBX revolution

By Danny Green

The revolution that will link desktop computers through the telephone switchboard has been postponed because it costs too much. By 1990 all new switchboards will be able to handle computer data, but only 5-10 per cent of buyers will have taken up that option, says a market report from Logica.

Logica says that it costs at least £615 per line - possibly double that - to be able to switch data through a private exchange (PBX), which compares unfavourably with the cost of using a switch designed for data only.

Industry sees the next generation of PBXs as an alternative to the specialised cabling designed to link computers called local area networks (LANs).

As more people get personal computers on their desks, opportunities appear for communication through the machines using, say, electronic mail. And data processing managers see such links as a way of improving the performance of an office system without having to junk the old kit.

Last month Plessey shipped the last of its electromechanical switchboards to end 50 years of the dominance of moving parts. Today's big selling PBXs use silicon chips but do not

translate speech to the digital bits used by computers. To switch data fast enough, the PBX has to handle digital signals as well as the very latest models do.

Digital technology has been slow coming to PBXs. "Communications today is where computers were about ten years ago," says Dr Mike Smith, director of research at Istel (formerly BL Systems). "The price and size revolution is still to come".

About 80 per cent of all American PBX tender specifications now insist on the provision of some integration of data and voice. Most users want the option even though they see no immediate application.

The advantage of using a PBX to switch data is that most of the hardware is already in place and that the wires that link them to desks are cheap and easy to install. LANs, on the other hand, need a lot of cable, although it is more expensive, and can carry data faster.

Logica predicts that by the mid-1990s the two technologies will have merged so that LANs are connected to each other through the PBX.

*Digital PBXs in Europe - the Next Five Years is available from Logica, price £345 on 01-636 6440.

A million micros for Russia

By Paul Walton

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev is expected to announce details of an educational computer scheme which could provide British computer manufacturers Sinclair Research, ACT, and Acorn, with test sites in Russian schools. Around 1.3 million micros are said to be required over the next five years. The Soviets will want to make the bulk domestically

and this could rekindle a political row over the transfer of production technologies.

The lifting of COCOM trade restrictions by the British Department of Trade and Industry later this month will allow the export of 8-bit micros, but not the transfer of production technologies because of fear of military application.

British businessmen in Moscow have already heard an

outline plan for educational computing and several Western suppliers have been courting Soviet officials for a share of the market. But sales of home micros have been disappointing. The Soviets now plan to put up in 20 micros in each of the country's 64,000 schools and colleges, which must be an attractive prospect to Western manufacturers with a glut of micros sitting in warehouses.

Less than a hundred micros have been legitimately supplied to date, with Acorn the first to install a test site in Moscow. The plan is for several test-sites to be operated by Western suppliers and orders will be placed with the probable caveat that they must be accompanied with domestic production.

Jan Tyszkas, Sinclair's East European marketing representative who estimated an East European market for more than a million micros says: "It's going to be very hectic in the next few weeks".

Sinclair has installed its first test sites in the educational market by placing several ZX Spectrum network systems in Moscow schools and colleges. It is now back up level-giving with Acorn, and may have a slight advantage as Sinclair's rescuer, Robert Maxwell, is well connected in the East and the powerful QL computer is now freed for export and may replace the Spectrum as Sinclair's lead educational micro.

Mr Tyszkas said that siting test sites in Moscow was more important, in the first instance, than the number of machines sold. "We'll only sell a few machines in this order - no more than hundreds. But this will enable practical demon-

Continued on page 24

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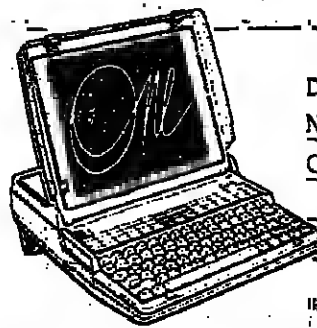
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COMPUTER HORIZONS/2

Nice work - if you can talk about it

By Edward Fennell

Among the various grants available from the Department of Trade and Industry perhaps one of the least well-known is the MAP Training Grant whose aim is to "pump-prime" the setting up of microelectronics training facilities.

It is common knowledge that Britain's information technology industry in general suffers severe skill shortages particularly at the graduate and technician levels. But there is equally acute shortages in specialist subject areas where even the highly qualified need specific additional training. This is where the MAP Training Grant comes in - and also where openings are growing for "tutor engineers".

JOB SCENE

The grants are available to anyone who will set up training courses in microelectronics, said Hugh Pitcher of the National Computing Centre which administers the scheme on behalf of the Department of Trade and Industry. "The money is intended to pay for course development, materials and equipment, and advertising. Indeed, if your courses are going to be open to the public up to one half of the setting-up costs can be met through the grant."

Most of the grants made under the scheme so far have gone to educational institutions or electronics companies who intend to develop in-house training. But there is also a small but growing number of training consultancies arising to meet the huge need for specialist training services.

As ever, these consultants find it difficult to track down the tutors to deliver their

courses. "Put bluntly there are two kinds of creative engineer - the communicator and the non-communicator," said the managing director of one fledgling training agency.

"The non-communicators might be very good at engineering - but they are no good when it comes to running training courses."

This view was shared by Jim Watt of QA Training which has benefited recently from a MAP Training Grant.

Mr Grant identifies four key attributes for his prospective trainers: education to degree standard; microelectronics design experience; familiarity with the personal computer; and the ability to teach. It is the latter quality which he reckons will be the most elusive.

There are other ways to get started. Garth Nolley, for example, is seeking a MAP Training Grant in order to equip his consultancy MCSI for more intensive training work.

"We already offer a 'Mentor' course where we work with clients in the development of new products, but we are now hoping to offer an 'Enhanced Mentor' scheme so that we can combine the training of engineers and technicians at the same time as undertaking a real live project. It will be more effective because it will have a practical rather than a theoretical basis."

Although Mr Nolley does not envisage taking on staff exclusively as teachers he does look at aptitude for teaching as an important attribute for his consultants. "I want people who can do rather than just teach." But as teaching comes to play an increasing part in our consultancy services it will be important that the doors can teach as well.

Can Apricot stay sweet in the PC jungle?

By Geoffrey Ellis

Until recently stock market analysis regarded almost any high-tech company as an attractive proposition, but the international downturn in the computer market accompanied by the much publicised financial instability of companies such as Sinclair and Acorn, is forcing buyers to focus their attention on manufacturers that they consider have more than a sporting chance of being in business this time next year.

Amidst the present gloom, the British manufacturer ACT - makers of Apricot micros - remains bullish. Their chief executive Roger Foster, sitting deep in the armchair of a London club, blows a contemplative pall of cigar smoke towards the ornamental ceiling and says that unlike some of his competitors, his company has an experienced management structure, a result of twenty years experience in the business. "We have never become involved in the troubled area of home computers, the company is soundly financed and customers realize that ACT has a long term commitment to them," he says.

ACT is spending around £5 million to break into the US market which is dominated largely by IBM and its clones. Mr Foster admits that initial predictions that it would be established there within 3-4 months were over-optimistic. He now believes it will take up to nine months to crack the market.

Paradoxically, even after their latest figures, in which the group showed a profit of £10.6 million a growth of 129 per



Roger Foster: waiting for the American marketing move to pay off

cent over one year the stock was marked down in the general market antipathy for the electronics sector.

ACT placed heavy emphasis on the educational market and Mr Foster sees this making a major contribution to growth within the next year. Moving aggressively into the area pioneered by Acorn the market, he says, is moving on from 8 bit technology and as the MS-DOS standard is slowly adopted their market share will rise.

Taking a tactical advantage over a gassy competitor, ACT is now offering their entry level machine, the Fie, for £395, with an additional price of software that allows it to run most of the BBC Basic programs, an astute

marketing ploy aimed at cost conscious education authorities. Despite Mr Foster's hopes for this market another company, Research Machines, already with an established user base in the market, has just succeeded in netting an open-ended contract from the Inner London Education Authority which could be worth more than £2 million. The ACT machine was short listed, but the RML Nimbus, also a 16 bit machine, won.

Last week the company announced new products, based on their F1 machine. The F2, selling at £1495 has twin 3.5 inch drives, a heeled up 512K memory, and redesigned keyboard. The F10 machine,

cosmetically identical, contains a 10 megabyte Winchester hard disc and single 720K floppy, and will sell at £2295.

Although the price range now spans a wide area of the business market, there has been some disquiet recently over the non-availability of the networking system, a vital addition to the top of the ACT range. Some prospective customers have walked away from dealers empty handed, but Mr Foster claims that there are now no delivery problems and backed by a large education and training programme for their dealers it is possible to buy systems ranging from the 10Mb to 80Mb file servers off the shelf.

Revealed, the way to beat a hacker

By Tony Dennis

After the fluro surrounding the Hacker's Handbook by Hugh Cornwell, its American counterpart, *Out of the Inner Circle* published in Britain last month, is destined to cause only a few ripples in the computing world. This will be a great shame as in many ways it is the better publication.

The author is Bill Landreth, who belonged to an elite society of hackers calling themselves The Inner Circle. Landreth's career, however, came to an abrupt halt when the FBI caught him tapping into GTE Telemail's computers in Virginia. Landreth has now apparently reformed and his book not only details how hackers are done but more importantly gives advice on how to prevent them. In effect the book is a must for security-conscious data-processing managers.

The book describes how to tighten security, what the tell-tale signs of hacking activity are and what to do with the hacker you have caught.

Some of the advice given in *Out of the Inner Circle* is irrelevant to the British scene - the difference between the American Bell and British Telecom's systems ensures this. However, Landreth does provide interesting snippets of the history American hacking for those whose appetite for such things was whetted by the film *War Games*.

Perhaps the most edifying remark Landreth makes concerns a group of Wisconsin hackers who called themselves the 414s. He relates how the inner circle was appalled that "technological vandals could, intentionally or otherwise, erase information at a cancer and treatment centre".

True hackers did, and still do, have a code of ethics, he claims. Landreth's attitude coming through the book is typical of hackers in general and is more easily understood by outsiders than Cornwell's description of hacking as a sport. Most hackers are not criminals.

If they were asked why they backed into a specific computer their answer would almost certainly echo Sir Edmund Hillary's words: "Because it was there".

The word hacker first came to be applied to enthusiasts who used their micros to dial into mainframes.

With computers becoming so widely used, it would turn to them to rob banks instead of relying on dynamite.

Out of the Inner Circle by Bill Landreth is published by Penguin at £8.95.

Russian bid for micros

Continued from page 23

stration of the systems to the right officials."

Western suppliers are expecting the Soviet authorities to announce the preferred educational computers for official test sites at the end of July.

The Soviets do not have a suitable domestic microcomputer. The Agatha is a Soviet micro now in production, but observers feel this copy of the popular Apple II is too cumbersome for serious use.

The Soviet authorities have a five-year plan for the gradual introduction of educational computers in schools, colleges and in the central administration in the armed forces.

Bob Graystock, assistant managing director of Acorn's Soviet distributor JSL Overseas Ltd, based in Cheshire, estimated that big orders would come from schools and universities. An order for 17 BBC Micros and an Econet computer network has just been won with Riga University. It has sold 400 Acorn machines to the Soviet Union in the past 12 months, but "it is a long hard sell," said Mr Graystock.

The sale of micros to Russia is also a slow business, according to Neil Johnson, managing director of Herts-based Micro Dealer, which has sold a couple of hundred home computers, worth £70,000 from British-based Memotech. Computers since entering the market in 1984.

"The Russians don't know whether they want to just put a computer in every school by way of example and to stimulate awareness, or whether they want more than one in every classroom connected by networks. A micro for every Soviet schoolchild - which is not beyond the realms of belief - would immediately make it the world's second major computer market."

Soviet officials have also been considering the use of an integrated television and home tuition program, along the lines of the BBC Microcomputer Literacy project program, which might be bought and translated into Russian.

Observers believe that the Soviets will seek to use the promise of legitimate trade as a "bribe" with which to prise low-level manufacturing rights from the West.

The Soviet plan to train a significant proportion of the population in basic computer skills, so that by the end of the decade key sections of the economy might then be more easily computerized to provide a major plank in Mikhail Gorbachev's vision for a revitalised Soviet economy.

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Positions: Planning, analysis and design on financial applications. Project Leader and Standards/Quality Control vacancies are available.
Experience: Two years to ten years ICL hardware and software experience. Applicants must successfully complete a professional interview. Progression with experience to any of the following: - Code, Plan, Pascal, Project Leaders with proven management skills.
General: Extremely well paid positions offering interesting and varied work. Career opportunities are well defined and training is second to none. Benefits include pension, mortgage, profit share, non-contributory pension, Christmas bonus, life insurance, low interest loans + s + d, child, education assistance.

Ref TJ11579

TRAINEE RECRUITMENT
CONSULTANTS

Company: Well established and successful consultancy specialising in recruitment in the computer industry.
Positions: Providing a full service to clients and applicants alike, including advertising, interviewing, on site liaison, consultancy.
Experience: Graduate with a background in Data Processing with a flair for sales, or alternatively sales experience in any field with a good track record.
General: Good opportunity of moving into a professional sales environment where salary, car and progression are based purely on effort and results.

Ref TS DP/75

GRADUATE IBM CORP/PL/1

Company: Progressive well respected systems house developing packages and providing quality business systems.
Positions: Programmer and Analyst/Programmer to work on systems development (packages or legends) for IBM mainframe users utilizing COBOL or PL/1, 4th Generation Languages, CICS, IMS and Databases.
Experience: Graduate with a background in Data Processing with any degree of design, analysis, or the database or 4th Generation Languages of useful but not training given.
General: Excellent opportunity for career progression meeting toward product consultant. Extensive training will be provided. Secure and well established organization.

Ref TS 11715

DEC VAX
ANALYST/PROGRAMMER

Company: One of the world's largest systems consultancies showing consistent growth and offering stability and career opportunities in line with ability.
Positions: Programming and analysis in a full role from initial conception through all stages to implementation. Applications encompass commercial and financial areas.
Experience: Five years in Data Processing. Good knowledge, minimum of best programming and analysis skills with recent exposure to DEC/VAX hardware.
General: Position offers excellent training to broaden skills and horizon, working both on large scale client sites, broadening industry plus excellent travel. Benefits include: BUPA, bonus, live life insurance, car, discounted shares, relocation.

Ref TJ 11718

CONSULTANT SUPPORT
ANALYST

Company: Manufacturer of test tolerant systems with a world wide user base.
Positions: Analyst to provide on-site support, design, systems admin, general advice and consultancy for clients.
Experience: Several years in computing. Ideally having worked from Programmer through to Systems Analyst. Strong business/commercial awareness with knowledge of 24-hour transaction processing, systems sizing and databases. Any hardware experience.
General: A variety of work and opportunity for career progression. A company car is part of the package.

Ref TS11170

PROGRAMMERS TO PROJECT
LEADERS

Company: International systems house involved in development of IBM System 36/38 packages.
Positions: Programmer, Analyst Programmer and Project Leaders, to play an active part in package development with some client support. Applications are of a building, insurance and financial nature.
Experience: Eight months plus RPS II or III for Programmer and Analyst/Programmer (user liaison and design, where applicable). Main/Project Management of system 36/38 based projects for senior positions. Knowledge of financial areas a plus, but not a requirement.
General: Some travel within the UK. Good opportunity for training. Excellent prospects for promotion, remuneration package negotiable up to £22,000 + substantial benefits. Car at senior level.

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FOOTBALL

Sunderland offer is too good for McMenemy to resist

Lawrie McMenemy, the former Southampton manager, is to take charge of Sunderland. McMenemy has a three-year contract which will, it is understood, make him one of the highest paid managers in the Canon League. He is almost certain to be given a seat on the Roker Park board.

McMenemy's appointment as the tenth Sunderland manager in 20 years will lift the spirits of the Wearside club's supporters, who have had the disappointment of seeing the club drop to the second division at the end of last season and the manager, Len Ashurst, sacked.

Since McMenemy announced he was severing his 12-year link with Southampton five weeks ago, the Sunderland chairman, Tom Cowie, has gone all out to bring him to the struggling club.

Mr Cowie said McMenemy, still believed to be on holiday in America, would take up his appointment on Thursday.

McMenemy, who was born only 13 miles away from the club in Gateshead, has made it clear he wants a seat on the Sunderland board and when asked if this would happen, Mr Cowie replied: "In all probability, yes, although that will be up to a board meeting. It is up to the board to ratify this."

Mr Cowie added that although there had been mutual agreement over the length of the contract, he would like to think that both of them would finish their days at Sunderland. Joining McMenemy at Sunderland will be Lew Chatterley, his first team coach at Southampton.

There is still expected to be a place for Frank Burrows, who was assistant to former manager Len Ashurst and has been sacked. He signed a three-year contract in January and used to work with McMenemy as youth and reserves coach at Southampton.

Mr Cowie said: "I have taken a lot of criticism in the past and I would like to think that supporters will rally round now they have got what they want."

Although no details of McMenemy's terms have been disclosed, the signs are that the offer which tempted him back to the North is one he couldn't refuse.

It is thought it will make him among the highest paid managers in the League and that he will have more power than any predecessor at Roker Park.

Mr Cowie added that money would be available for new players for the weakened team, although once again he stressed this would be strongly linked to the measure of support from the fans. One of the first priorities will be the signing of a top class goalkeeper following Chris Turner's recent move to Manchester United.

For reasons of safety, he welcomed the decision to go ahead with the game after the carcase which left 38 people dead in Hesse Stadium in Brussels.

McMenemy's lucrative deal

Georges defends ban

The UEFA president, Jacques Georges, yesterday defended the "indefinite" ban on English clubs from European competition. Georges acknowledged that "English clubs are having to pay the price of so-called supporters who come simply to plunder and kill... but insists UEFA's action "may eventually turn the basis of a new life."

Writing in the latest UEFA bulletin, Georges calls for a united front against violence. "We are not talking just about the odd rocket or firework, but about those people who will end up setting fire in the entire stadium and burning the spectators alive," he wrote.

"I am convinced that by using this term 'indefinite period of time', we shall encourage clubs to make special efforts to weed out and watch over their followers, so that the English club scene may be as brief as possible."

Georges, meanwhile, paid tribute to the impeccable behaviour of Liverpool and Juventus players in the Hesse European Cup final. "I applaud their honesty and sportsmanship, which without doubt helped to save human lives," he maintained.

Georges also welcomed the decision to go ahead with the game after the carcase which left 38 people dead in Hesse Stadium in Brussels.

Bob Spalding, the Ipswich driver who leads the world formula one championship, had his second encounter in two days with the hazards of powerboating when his boat burst into flames during the Sacramento Grand Prix in California yesterday. Spalding, 37, who had worked his way to third place by the 21st lap when the fire started.

Spalding retained his position at the head of the world standings as he crossed the line in second place. A 10th of a second later, he was overtaken by Gene Thibault, of the United States, who moved up to third place in the standings.

RESULTS: G. Thibault (USA) 50.2, M. Donohue (USA) 50.4, A. Korte (USA) 50.5, G. Thibault (USA) 50.6, M. Donohue (USA) 50.7, A. Korte (USA) 50.8, G. Thibault (USA) 50.9, M. Donohue (USA) 51.0, A. Korte (USA) 51.1.

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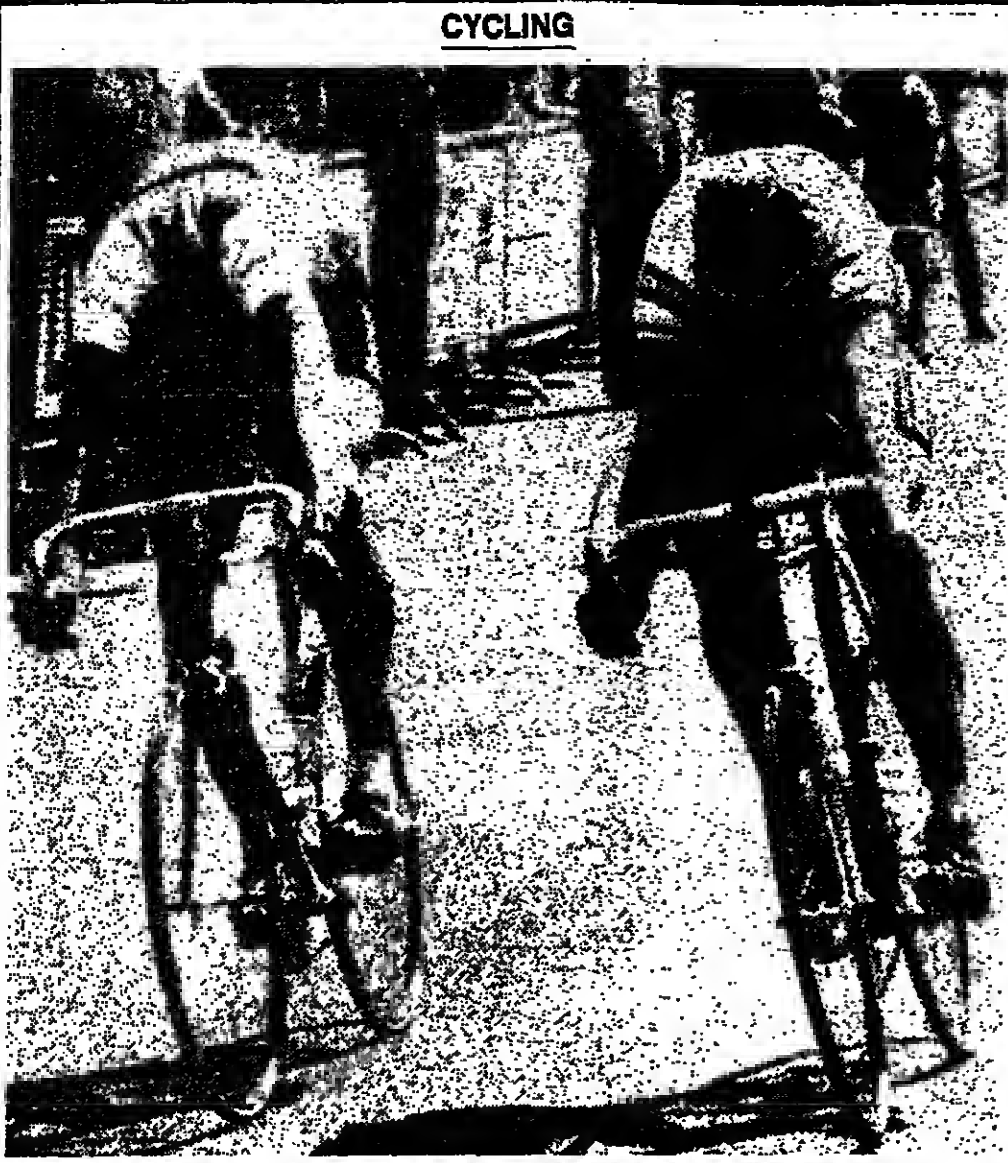
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CYCLING



Stage winner: Pedersen of Denmark (right) beats Lammerts in final sprint

Millar moves up 10 places as Hinault watches danger men

Everything is going as sweet as sunshine for Bernard Hinault in the seventh Tour de France. In a matching golden time and cap, he arrives each morning for the stage start, flashing broad smiles to his adoring public. In the race, the 31-year-old Frenchman casts a similar aura over his immediate rivals.

Banked by his outstanding team riders, the North Americans Greg LeMond and Steve Bauer, such was the case yesterday.

Whenever an attack was made, Hinault delegated one of his troops to join the break and keep a weather eye on potential danger men. There was a constant stream of attacks over the delightfully rolling green countryside between the Vosges and Jura mountain ranges.

There were no really steep hills, but the continuing hot weather and an unusually fast pace caused the weak elements in the pack to buckle under the pressure. One of these in track was the Italian ace, Roberto Visentini, who was dropped incrementally when the little Colombian Luis Herrera led the charge up the difficult Pavasant hill, away from the valley of the winding Doubs.

Initially, a Danish member of Visentini's team, Jorgen Pedersen, attacked shortly afterwards with seven other men, none of whom was well-placed on overall classification. It was a break which had representatives from all the major teams, and so they were able to rule the road over the final 60 kilometres (40 miles) of the stage from Epinal.

Pedersen, who seems to race well on his diet of pasta and pizza, went on to win this tenth stage in a sprint with John Lammerts, a Dutch member of Phil Anderson's Panasonic team, and Dominique Arnaud, the delegate from Hinault's squad.

Up the 6.4 kilometre (4 mile) climb to the finish above the red roofs of Pontarlier, Hinault, LeMond, Bauer and Anderson led a small group of race leaders at express speed to reduce the break's winning margin from 30m 40sec in the sprint to 1min 30sec at the hill summit.

Robert Millar was content to follow the leaders' rapid wheels and took twenty third place on the stage, gaining 10 places in the overall standings. Not so fortunate was the Dutchman Paul Sherwen, who crashed immediately after the start and rode most of the 214 kilometres (132 miles) on his own and arrived in Pontarlier well outside the 40-minute elimination time.

OVERALL: 1. Hinault (FRA) 204.5m 2. Lammerts (DUT) 204.5m 3. Pedersen (DEN) 204.5m 4. LeMond (CAN) 204.5m 5. Bauer (CAN) 204.5m 6. Millar (GBR) 204.5m 7. Sherwen (DUT) 204.5m 8. Visentini (ITA) 204.5m 9. Herrera (COL) 204.5m 10. Arnaud (FRA) 204.5m 11. Lammerts (DUT) 204.5m 12. Pedersen (DEN) 204.5m 13. LeMond (CAN) 204.5m 14. Bauer (CAN) 204.5m 15. Millar (GBR) 204.5m 16. Sherwen (DUT) 204.5m 17. Visentini (ITA) 204.5m 18. Herrera (COL) 204.5m 19. Arnaud (FRA) 204.5m 20. Lammerts (DUT) 204.5m 21. Pedersen (DEN) 204.5m 22. LeMond (CAN) 204.5m 23. Bauer (CAN) 204.5m 24. Millar (GBR) 204.5m 25. Sherwen (DUT) 204.5m 26. Visentini (ITA) 204.5m 27. Herrera (COL) 204.5m 28. Arnaud (FRA) 204.5m 29. Lammerts (DUT) 204.5m 30. Pedersen (DEN) 204.5m 31. LeMond (CAN) 204.5m 32. Bauer (CAN) 204.5m 33. Millar (GBR) 204.5m 34. Sherwen (DUT) 204.5m 35. Visentini (ITA) 204.5m 36. Herrera (COL) 204.5m 37. Arnaud (FRA) 204.5m 38. Lammerts (DUT) 204.5m 39. Pedersen (DEN) 204.5m 40. 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Stone House, 128-140 Bishopsgate,
London EC2M 4JP

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□ science and technology.

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Brussels, Luxembourg or any other place of Commission activity.

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Born after 25 June 1949. Born after 25 June 1952.

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Candidates must:
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For Leaders in Office/Information Technology

We are looking for an energetic Solicitor or Barrister for our International Head Office which provides legal services supporting the whole range of Rank Xerox' information technology businesses across half the globe. We need a colleague with a problem-solving approach, a good Honours degree and at least 3 or 4 years' post-admission experience.

Fluency in a foreign language and/or some practical experience of any of the following would be a definite plus: major commercial or construction contracts negotiations, international transactions or disputes, telecommunications or EEC law.

Starting salary, depending upon experience, in the range of £18,000 to £20,500 plus car, BUPA and other major company benefits. Relocation assistance is available.

Please apply in writing enclosing a full cv to Ken Parnis, Personnel Manager, Rank Xerox Ltd, 338 Euston Road, London NW1 3BE.

RANK XEROX

Royal Air Force Legal Officers

A Selection Board will be held shortly to recruit officers for the RAF Legal Branch.

Applications are invited from barristers or solicitors aged between 26-32 who have experience in criminal and family law and in advocacy.

Successful candidates will be commissioned in the rank of Flight Lieutenant at a salary commencing at £12,217. Subject to satisfactory service, officers on a permanent commission will normally have a career to age 60 with time promotion to the rank of Wing Commander. Promotion beyond that rank is by selection. Initially officers will serve in London but opportunities will occur for service abroad on tours of duty for up to three years.

For further information and details of career prospects, write with comprehensive cv to:

Air Commodore R. T. Dawson, RAF, Directorate of Legal Services (LC), (09/08/07), Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London WC1X 9RY. Formal application must be made in the UK.

RAF Officer

LOCUMS NEEDED COUNTRYWIDE

We urgently require locum solicitors and legal executives for long and short term bookings this Summer. Many assignments could lead to permanent jobs.

01-248 1139

ASA LAW
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67 Ladbroke Sq, London W8 6AL

London Borough of Lambeth

Can you face the challenge - of working in Multi Racial Lambeth where racial disadvantage and social deprivation exists and where the Council is pushing ahead with plans and policies to improve the situations of one of London's poorest Boro's. Due to an ever increasing workload we have the following Senior Solicitor vacancies in our Legal Division. The successful applicants will be expected to make a positive contribution towards the work of the division.

Senior Solicitor - Litigation and Policy (2 posts) (Ref L39)
Salary £13,491 - £15,606 (Scale PO3/4)

The post holder will undertake a wide variety of senior level legal work including advice to senior officers and members, court proceedings, the co-ordination of information on new and proposed legislation, and liaison with outside bodies on legal matters. Applications should be experienced advocates with a knowledge of the principles of Administrative Law and the ability to give legal advice to officers and members.

Senior Solicitor - Employment (Ref L40)
Salary £13,491 - £15,606 (Scale PO3/4)

Specializing in the field of employment law, industrial relations and equal opportunities hearings. He/She will provide specialist advice to senior officers and members and co-ordinate advice to officers and members on present and proposed legislation and procedures. Applicants should be experienced advocates with a detailed knowledge of these areas of Law and Practice.

Senior Solicitors (2 posts) (Ref L17)
Salary £13,491 - £15,606 (Scale PO3/4)

Applicants should be solicitors or barristers with experience of handling building contracts claims or other heavy litigation/arbitration. They must be able to demonstrate an understanding of the legal principles affecting building contract claims, be prepared to work under pressure and to handle substantial litigation without supervision. All the posts are open to either solicitors or barristers capable of handling large volume of work with the minimum of supervision. The Council is committed to an Equal Opportunity Policy and applicants will be expected to demonstrate an understanding and sensitivity to this policy.

Application forms obtainable from the Personnel Officer, Directorate of Administration and Legal Services, London Borough of Lambeth, Town Hall, SW2. Tel: 01-274 7722 Ext 2539. Closing date: 22nd July 1985. Individuals can apply for job sharing. As part of Lambeth's Equal Opportunities Policy, applications are welcome from people regardless of race, creed, nationality, disability, age, sex, sexual orientation or responsibility for children or dependants.

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will offer £10.5-£12K to Solicitor approx. 2 yrs qualified with strong will and sense of humour prepared to do building work north of Watford on large Shopping Centre.

Ring Barbara Kennedy on
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A solicitor, qualified for at least three years, with good experience, of institutional funding and development work.

Recently admitted solicitors, or next September's qualifiers, wishing to specialise in the same field.

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Bischoff & Co.

City Wall House, 79/83 Chiswell Street,
London EC1Y 4TJ. Tel: 01-628 4222

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£12,000-£18,000

On behalf of our clients, we are currently recruiting Assistants for their company / commercial departments. Ideally, candidates will be 1-3 years qualified with a reputable City / Provincial firm, and will have gained a good university degree. Sound commercial knowledge plus the ambition to succeed in this highly competitive field essential.

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£ Highly negotiable

Our client is seeking solicitors at all levels to assist in their expanding Litigation Dept. to work on a variety of cases for high profile clients. Knowledge of employment law an advantage. Successful candidates has the opportunity to join one of the most reputable law firms in the City.

Please contact Clair Wiseman

01-423 4295

CPC (Professional Council),
17, St. Swinburn's Lane,
London EC6N 8AL.

Attorney General Anguilla

Acting as legal adviser to the Government of Anguilla, responsibilities include the drafting and approving of all Bills and documentation in which the Government may have an interest; the advising of police in relation to criminal proceedings and appearing for the Crown, Government and Police in the High Court and the Court of Appeal in criminal and civil proceedings.

It is also a pre-requisite of the post that the incumbent will deputise for the Governor in his absence.

Applicants who should be British Citizens must be barristers admitted to practice by the English, Scottish or Northern Ireland Bar and have at least ten years practical experience after call as an advocate in a court of unlimited jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters. Or have held an appointment for at least five years as Attorney General, Director of Public Prosecutions, Crown Counsel or Legal Draftsman in some part of the Commonwealth.

The appointment is on contract to the Government of Anguilla for a period of two years. Local Salary is EC \$22,500 p.a. plus a tax free supplement, payable by GDA, in the range £1,500 to £4,000 p.a. A terminal gratuity of 50% of local salary may also be payable on satisfactory completion of contract. Other benefits normally include free passages, children's education allowances and subsidised accommodation.

Exchange rate as at 24 June 1985 - £1 stg - EC \$242.

For full details and application form, apply before 31 July 1985, quoting ref. ARS/85/272, giving details of age, qualifications and experience to:

Appointments Officer, Overseas Development Administration, Room 30, Abercrombie House, 10, Whitehall, London SW1A 2BQ. Tel: 01-275 2222.

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FREE LIST of Country Vacancies at www.bbc.co.uk/1/programmes/01-275-2222

BOODLE HATFIELD Company / Commercial Solicitors

BOODLE HATFIELD wish to recruit Solicitors with not more than two years' post-qualification experience to assist partners handling a wide range of corporate and commercial work for both UK and overseas clients.

Candidates should preferably have gained experience with a large London practice. They should also be self motivated and prepared to take an active part in the continued expansion of the department.

Qualifying this autumn will be considered if they have acquired good experience during articles.

A competitive salary will be paid reflecting age and experience.

Please write with full details of academic qualifications and professional experience to:-

A. M. Drake,

Boodle Hatfield,

53 Davies Street,

LONDON, W1T 2NL.

THE LAW SOCIETY Legal Aid-Solicitor £9,209 - £17,863 Reading

Applications are invited from solicitors for a vacancy in the Reading Legal Aid Area Office at a salary within the above range depending on age and experience and not necessarily at the minimum.

The work requires a solicitor with a level headed approach to assessing the merits and likely benefits of prospective legal actions, and an eye for detail, who can work in a quick orderly way and exercise sound judgment. A broad experience of both civil and criminal work is required.

The terms of service include a contributory superannuation scheme with dependants provision, regular increments and four weeks annual leave. Removal expenses are not payable on first appointment and applicants from outside the area are therefore asked to confirm that they envisage no problem in moving to within commuting distance of the office.

Applicants who would like additional information are invited to telephone the Personnel Manager, Legal Aid, on 01-353 7411.

Write in confidence by 18th July 1985, giving full details of education, experience, employment, present salary and date available to: Personnel Manager, Legal Aid, The Law Society, 5th Floor, Newspaper House, 8-16 Great New Street, London, EC4A 3SN.



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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Researcher and author on the

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of the Church of Jesus Christ

of Latter-day Saints. He was

born in 1860 and died in 1940.

He was a pioneer and a

man of great faith and

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HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

FLIGHTS THIS WEEK

RHODES 10/7 ETN CORFU 14/7 ETN

CRETE 14/7 ETN FARO 14/7 ETN

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FOR SALE

RESISTA CARPETS

Super-Meridian velvet pile. 7.57

carpeting + 14 plain shades. Only

24.95 per sq. yd. 80% wool

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8.05 Morris Land

11.40 Joe Pass: Some recordings made by the American guitar virtuoso.
11.57 News. 12.00 Closedown.
YHF only: Open University. From 6.35am to 6.55. Subculture and Production.

Radio 2

4.00am Martin Kelner: 5.00 Ray Moore: 8.05 Ken Bruce: 10.30 Jimmy Young: 1.05pm Sports Desk; David Jacobs: 1.30 and 3.02 Sports Desk. 2.05 Gloria Hunniford and 3.02 Sports Desk. Racing from Newmarket (Prize Services Cherry Hinton Stakes). 3.30 Music all the Way: 1 and 4.02 Sports Desk. Racing from Newmarket (War of Hail Bunbury Cup (Handicap). 4.05 David

Hamilton 1. incl 5.06; 8.02 Sports Desk.
 Racing from Newmarket (Princess of
 Wales's Stakes). 6.05 John Dunne incl
 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (MP
 only) 7.30 Cricket. 8.00 Wheel
 Howesurves Had the Choice? (Russell
 Davies and Maureen Lipman) 2.1951.
 8.00 BBC Radio Orchestra 7. 9.55
 Sports Desk. 10.00 Dealing With
 Damels. 10.30 Town and Country Quiz.
 Stoke-on-Trent: York Area
 Townspeople's Guild v Staffordshire
 Women's Institute. 1.00 Brian Matthew
 presents Round Midnight (stereo from
 midnight). 1.00am Nightline 2.30-4.00
 Night Owls 1.

Radio 1

5.00 Paul Jones. 8.00 Mike Smith.

Hamilton 1. incl 5.06; 8.02 Sports Desk.
 Racing from Newmarket (Princess of
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Radio 1

5.00 Paul Jones. 8.00 Mike Smith.

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GRANADA As London except:
9.25am Posedon files.
10.15 Grown Grouches. 10.45 Firbel
11.05 11.35 1.30 Pretzels. 12.30pm
1.00 Glenzie 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00
Keep it in the Family. 6.00 This is Your
Tonight. 6.05 Crossroads 6.30-7.00
Granada Reports 8.00-9.00 Falcon
Crest. 11.30 The Master. 12.30am
closedown

WORKSHIRE As London except:
9.25am Sesame,

Street 10.25 Sally and Jake 10.35 Coral Reef 11.00 11.30 Vintage Quik
12.35pm-1.00 Calendar Lunchtime Live.
20-130 Calendar. 3.50-4.00 Country Practice 5.00 Calendar 6.55-7.00
Country Practice 8.00-9.00 Magnum 11.30
All Kinds of Country. 12.00 Closedown.

SCOTLAND As London except: 9.25am
Sesame Street. 10.25
Coral 10.40 Adventurer. 11.05-11.30
FreeTime. 12.30pm-1.00 Gardens for all.
2.00-2.30 News 5.15-5.30 Emerald
2.30-3.00 About Aquila 6.35
Crossroads 7.00-7.30 Bershaw. 12.35am
Gardens in a Tapestry. Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except:
9.25am Sesame Street.
0.25 Cartoon. 10.25-11.30 The

CENTRAL As London except: 9.25
Fireball XL5 9.50 Matt
and Jenny 10.15-11.30 Film: Treasure
of San Teresa 12.30pm-1.30 News
1.00 Crossroads 6.25-7.00 News 6.00-
6.10 Falcon Crest 12.30am Closedown.

COLMAN 14 Old Bond St. W1 01-91-7420. Exhibition of water prints. Fifteenth to nineteenth century. Drawings. Mon-Fri 10-5; Sat 10-1.

FISCHER FINE ART 30 King St. St. James's SW1. Exhibition of Decorative work by FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT. Mon-Fri 10-5; Sat 10-5; Sun 10-3 August Mon-Fri 10-5-30.

FEELAND GALLERY 18 Abernethy Street, E.C.1. Exhibition of "THE MAN IN THE UNIVERSE" an exhibition of symbolic progress by John Robinson. Mon-Fri 10-5 Sat 10-5.

HAZLITT, GODDEN & FOX 38 Bury Street, St. James's SW1. 530 4422. Exhibition of contemporary French drawings. Monday to Friday 10-6. Sat 10-5.

KING ST GALLERIES 17 King St. St. James's SW1. GERALD NORDEN.

LEFFNER GALLERY - 30 Bruton St.
W1 01 493 2107 Important XIX &
XXC Century Paintings, Sculpture
27th July, Mon-Fri 10-6, Sat 10-5

LYGER, 15 Old Bond St Exhibition
WATERCOLOURS FROM WALES
Mon-Fri 9.30-5.30

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Alcomark St.
E1 1AA London, U.K. 01 495 1101
July 19th till Sat 10 Mon-Fri 10-6
10-5 Sat 10-5

MASTERS, 15 Market Street, SW 1
9 30 2457
THE BAROQUE C 1610 Until 16 August
Mon-Fri 10-6

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An exhibition from 8th - 20th July to
include Moore, Miró, Siqueira, Macken-
zie, Koon, Rauschenberg, Oldenburg
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 August Mon-Sat 10.5 Sun 2.30-6
 Adm free

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 Wed-Fri 10.0. Sun 2-6 **EVENING**
OPENING Weds until 8pm until 9pm
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 Adm free

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 Reduced rates Sunday until 1.15
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 Adm C2-00 £1.40 cont. rate

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 First London show of Geoffrey Key,
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SPINK & King Street, St James's Park
20th Century British Sporting
Paintings Until 19th July Mon-Fri
9.30-5.30

STONE GALLERY, HIGH STREET,
BLINDFORD OXON Paintings and
drawings by Lowry, Reynolds,
MacTaggart, Hunter, Deane, Appel,
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VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM -
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DN. MON-FRI 10-5. SAT 10-5.
SUN 12-5. **THREE ENGLISH**
ARCHITECTS AND AN 18TH
CENTURY WATERCOLOURS KINGS 10.30
SUN 12.30-5.00. **CHINESE** 10.30-5.00.
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